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6 JANUARY 1987

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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6 JANUARY 1987

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING KIGALI SUMMIT

EA301305 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 27 Nov 86

["Joint communique" signed at the conclusion of the Kigali regional summit on 27 November]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder-president of the MRND [National Revolutionary Development Movement], His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana; the founder-president of the MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] and president of the Republic of Zaire, His Excellency Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga; the chairman of the UPRONA Party [National Unity and Progress Party] and president of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza; the president of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Daniel arap Moi; the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi; the prime minister of the Republic of Uganda, His Excellency Samson Kisekka, and the prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, His Excellency Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, attended the regional summit which was held in Kigali on 27 November 1986.

The summit was held in pursuit of the continuance of regular consultations emphasized at the previous summits held in Goma, Entebbe, and Nairobi. The summit provided a further occasion to exchange views on problems of common interest.

The seven heads of state and government once again stressed the fundamental importance they attach to the policy of good-neighborliness.

In this respect they reiterated their firm determination to continue working for the consolidation of peace, security, and stability both at the level of each country and at the regional level in order to provide their respective peoples with favorable conditions for social and economic development, and to promote, in an atmosphere of trust among their countries, fruitful and dynamic cooperation based on brotherhood and on the effective solidarity required by the interdependence of their interests.

In light of the conclusions reached during their previous meetings, the heads of state and government reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring continued security in the region. They particularly stressed the need for regular

contact to promote cooperation among their respective security services to enable them to adopt concrete measures aimed at discouraging any possible attempt to organize subversive activities likely to endanger security along their respective countries' borders, or to endanger the maintenance and reinforcement of peace and stability in each of the countries.

Fully aware that the presence of refugees in a country can represent an element of insecurity for their countries of origin if they are not sufficiently cared for, the heads of state and government stressed the following principles:

The states have already clearly committed themselves to the continuation of a humanitarian policy for refugees. The states have committed themselves to preventing refugees from indulging in any political, military or propaganda activities likely to spoil good relations between their host country and their country of origin. Refugees will be housed at least 50 km away from their country of origin. The states must not use refugees as combatants in any way. The states must assist in creating conditions for voluntary repatriation, while at the same time considering the particular situation of the country of origin. Any armed person applying for refugee status must be immediately disarmed. Arms and military equipment in his possession must be surrendered to his country of origin.

On their objective to promote cooperation in all sectors of development where their governments can take action to ensure effective cooperation and solidarity between their peoples, they laid particular emphasis on the decisions made at the bilateral level and within the framework of the organizations of which their countries are members.

They expressed satisfaction about the progress so far achieved and stressed the need to strengthen cooperation in the following sectors: trade, transport and communications, cultural exchanges, scientific research, information, nature, and environment protection.

On trade, the heads of state and government decided to intensify cooperation by implementing existing bilateral and multilateral agreements while at the same time paying specific attention to the measures that respond to the needs of the people inhabiting border regions and that contribute to the fight against smuggling.

They stressed the importance they attach to strengthening cooperation in the sector of transport and communications as an essential factor in promoting trade between their countries.

On cultural exchanges, they decided to develop these to enable their peoples to get to know each other better, and to help each other in order to meet each other's needs in the field of (?training).

/9599

CSO: 3400/534

ISRAELI RAPPROCHEMENT WITH BLACK AFRICA 'RISKS' RSA TIES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Nov 86 p 6

[Article by Martin S. Navias]

[Text] **T**HE 1967 WAR in the Middle East was interpreted very differently south of the Zambezi than to the north of it. Many white South Africans tended to identify their own problems with the struggles of the Israelis, and took heart from the Israeli victory against seemingly invincible odds.

The government in Pretoria, while proclaiming a policy of neutrality, began leaning strongly in an Israeli direction, allowing both travel by South African volunteers and the transfer of funds by South African Jewry to Israel.

South African Jewry, like Jewry all over the world, basked in the glory of the Israeli triumph, their earlier discomfiture being all but forgotten.

From an Israeli point of view this was, of course, very welcome, but it was to be more than offset by the negative reactions of the Black African states.

The reasons for the beginning of a growing African disenchantment with Israel following the Six Day War were many and complex.

**S**uffice it to point out that the stress laid by the OAU on the concept of the territorial integrity of Africa, the changing image of the Palestinians from refugees to national liberation fighters and the demand by Arab countries for brotherhood and solidarity with the African states, all fed upon and

reinforced a growing disenchantment with regard to the Israeli presence in Africa.

While only one African state was to break off relations with Israel — Guinea, in June 1967 — it was to serve as the adumbration of further difficulties, difficulties to which the oil weapon in 1973 was to give the fatal and final push.

In the post-1967 period these problems did not lead Israeli policy-makers to strive for an immediate rapprochement with Pretoria.

Indeed, Israel tried desperately to recoup its losses in Africa through measures that included periodic diplomatic attacks on Pretoria in the United Nations.

These anti-South African reactions were to reach a peak in 1971, when Jerusalem contributed to the OAU Liberation Committee Fund. This latter move, especially, led to angry South African reactions, directed both at Israel and South African Jewry.

**T**he official organs of the South African Jewish community made it clear to Jerusalem the problems they were facing as a result of Israeli actions.

However, it is fair to say that it was not these fears but the fact that Jerusalem was at the beginning of a long retreat from Africa that laid the foundation for a later rapprochement with Pretoria.

For it became increasingly clear to Israeli policymakers that the

only means of stemming the growing African attacks was not going to be the sacrifice of Pretoria's goodwill, but the sacrifice of territory captured in June 1967 — a move that Israel was not prepared to make, even for the benefit of Third World ties and support.

Consequently, as African criticism of Israel and her policies continued to mount (Israel's offer to the OAU Liberation Fund was rejected — a stinging humiliation and setback for Jerusalem's African policy), Israeli policy-makers appear to have moved over to the realisation that, in the final analysis, Israel's relationship with Black Africa was not being determined or limited by its relationship with Pretoria.

This being the case, the benefits to be gained by closer ties with SA outweighed the potential losses.

A trend to the Right within Israeli following the Six Day War further made such a move possible.

In 1968 an Israeli-South African Friendship Society was formed in Israel, which aimed at fostering better relations between the two countries.

Israeli diplomatic attacks on SA became more the exception than the rule and the early Seventies witnessed a steady increase in trade. While the more extensive economic and alleged military ties were only really to become evident following the Yom Kippur War in 1973, the trend had already been set.

What can we learn from this period that can be used in helping us forecast future developments in Israeli relations with SA?

The major fact evident from an analysis of the period in question is that Israel's policy towards the Pretoria government has been determined in the main not by concern for South African Jewry or by moral considerations, but by the exigencies of its African strategy.

With regard to moral considerations, Jerusalem has certainly been no better nor worse than many countries that maintain relations with Pretoria and, in some senses, less cynical.

**I**n terms of the South African Jewish community, this issue has always played a secondary role, especially when measured against the political and diplomatic advantages of Black African support.

One should still be careful in drawing hasty conclusions from this point, because one can never really be sure how seriously the Israeli Foreign Ministry took the threat to South African Jewry.

It is certainly possible to argue that had there been no Jewish community in SA, Israel would have broken off relations with Pretoria in the mid-Sixties and, conversely, had the threat to their wellbeing been less ambiguous, Israel might have been more circumspect in dealing with Pretoria.

Nevertheless, from a study of Israel's behaviour prior to 1973, it would seem that, if for diplomatic reasons Israel finds it necessary or advantageous to distance itself from Pretoria, the existence of a Jewish community in SA may delay but not halt such a move.

Had the African break with Israel been centred on Israel's ties with SA, it is possible that Israel would still be maintaining a rigid anti-South African stance today. But this, as shown, was not the case.

**W**here some Israeli policy-makers seem to have erred is in their belief that an improved relationship with Pretoria could not greatly exacerbate their already damaged relations with the Third World.

What in effect happened was that the ostracism of Israel, which pushed it into Pretoria's embrace in the first place, was further reinforced by this relationship — a relationship that has helped to create a very negative diplomatic and image situation for the Jewish state.

What cannot be over-emphasised is that, if Israel can shed this image of itself by disengagement from SA, notwithstanding the economic losses this might entail, it will most probably do so.

As the struggle within SA escalates, and others begin to distance themselves from Pretoria, Israel must surely be expected to follow suit and not stand alone.

More immediately, if her present policy — which seeks a return to Africa — should begin to pay dividends, it could be expected that relations with Pretoria would be downgraded.

In short, if it is at all possible for it dramatically to improve its international situation, SA is one of the prices Israel may be prepared to pay.



PAKISTANI AID TO REGION DETAILED

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Nov 86 p 5

[Text]

PAKISTAN has given details of a special five-year programme of economic, financial and technical assistance to African states which was announced during the Harare NAM summit by President Zia Ul Haq.

The programme, according to a statement by the Pakistani embassy in Harare, include 650 scholarships for training in banking, railways, airlines and administrative and polytechnical courses as well as another 125 scholarships in medicine, pharmacy and engineering.

It also include 100 scholarships under a cultural exchange programme and 50 senior level fellowships for specialised training with the Pakistani Agricultural Research Council.

To promote trade, reduce foreign dependence and help meet foreign exchange constraints, Pakistan will extend export credit on deferred payment basis for the sale of machinery or plants.

In the case of export of a complete plant worth \$10 million or more, for instance, repayment can be made in 20 equal half yearly instalments with a grace period of up to 2½ years, said the statement.

Repayment involving exports of more than \$1 million can be made in equal half yearly instalments within a maximum period of 10 years and for smaller contracts within five years with a nominal interest rate of 7 percent a year.

Announcing the package and the establishment of a special fund for emergency relief during NAM, President Zia reaffirmed Pakistan's support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and the Front-line States "because their problems are our problems and their burdens are our burdens".



KENYA

DAILY ON RETURN OF BODIES OF NATIONALS KILLED IN UGANDA

EA101256 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 10 Dec 86 p 36

[Article by Amos Marenya]

[Excerpts] Bodies of three Kenyan drivers killed in a rebel attack along a highway in northern Uganda arrived at Malaba border post yesterday morning. The other seven who were killed in the same attack while transporting goods to Sudan were buried in Uganda. The decomposed bodies arrived in a pick-up belonging to Multiple Hauliers Limited of Nairobi, which was their employer.

A spokesman for the firm confirmed that the other seven who were muslims had been buried in Uganda at the weekend. They had been killed in the shooting which occurred about 25 miles from Pakwach bridge, which is 250 miles north of Kampala.

A convoy of trucks in transit to Sudan have been queuing at Malaba since the killings were reported and drivers were awaiting further instructions from their head offices in Nairobi.

Meanwhile, 351 Kenyans had by yesterday morning arrived back home after being ordered out of Uganda for living and/or working in the country illegally.

/9599

CSO: 3400/576

KENYA

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ASSURES TAMBO OF COMMITMENT--Nairobi, December--President Daniel Arap Moi today told the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology to formulate a scheme of work for secondary school teachers who at present had none. He said that as the situation stands now, the only hope for promotion for these teachers was to aspire for the limited positions of headmasterships. President Moi said this after delivering his official speech at the second graduation ceremony of Kenyatta University. The president also used the occasion to introduce to the congregation the president of South Africa's African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo. He assured him of Kenya's commitment to continue supporting the cause of the black people of South Africa. The president said that no form of suppression would deter the black man in South Africa from fighting for his/her rights. [Excerpts] [Nairobi KNA in English 1549 GMT 8 Dec 86] /9599

CSO: 3400/576

DOE ESTABLISHES THREE ECONOMIC SUBCOMMITTEES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The President of Liberia, Dr. Samuel K. Doe, has constituted three-subcommittees to facilitate the work of the Economic Financial Management Committee (EFMC), according to an Executive Mansion release.

Members of the committee, on Revenue include, Finance Minister Robert Tubman, Chairman; Commerce Minister McLeod Darpoh, Co-Chairman; Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Paul Jeffy, member; Deputy Minister of State Veronica Deagor, member; Mr. Emmanuel Gardiner and National Investment Commission Chairman Francis L.M. Horton, members.

Members on the committee on Foreign Exchange include National Bank of Liberia Governor John G. Bestman; Deputy Minister of State for International Cooperation Emmanuel L. Shaw, Co-Chairman; the President of the Agricultural and Cooperative Bank, Mr. Wilson Tarpen, member; Mr. Ignatius Clay, member and Mr. Bai M. Gbala member.

The committee on Real Estate include Justice Minister, Jenkins Z.B. Scott, Chairman; Institute of Public Administration Director, William Freeman, Co-Chairman; Agriculture Minister, Scott Toweh, member; Director of Cabinet Peter L. Naigow, member; General Services Director-General Clarence Momolu, member and Budget Director Rudolph Johnson, member.

In constituting the committee last Friday, Dr. Doe reminded members of the committees to be dedicated and devoted to the tasks they have been selected to perform.

The EFMC is a satutory body charged with the responsibility to coordinate and manage the Liberian economy according to the release.

Meanwhile, the Liberian leader has called on Liberians and our partners in progress to lend their full support to the various committees in the execution of their task, the release said.

/13104  
CSO: 3400/546

## LIBERIA

### ILO TO INCREASE ASSISTANCE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Mr. Edward Dembele, Director of the West African Regional office of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Dakar, Senegal, has disclosed plans by the ILO to assist in the development of cooperatives in Liberia as well as establish a labour statistics office and a market information research center here.

He said these projects would help the organization to expand the activities of cooperative agencies here and to enable workers of ILO member states to always get adequate information on sources of employment in their respective regions.

Mr. Dembele made the disclosure last evening at a farewell dinner hosted in his honour by staff of the Ministry of Youth and Sports at a local restaurant.

He informed the Youth and Sports Ministry officials that the ILO, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, has also pledged to assist several public and private organizations in the country, including the Institute of Public Administration (IPA), Monrovia Vocational Training Center, (MVTC) in Gardnersville and the Liberia Federation of Labour Unions (LFLU), to expand their activities.

Mr. Dembele arrived here last Tuesday on a four-day visit to assess ILO activities in the country and to meet with Liberian government officials to discuss the future prospects of the organization.

He then expressed satisfaction over the Liberian government's efforts to promote ILO objectives on the continent.

Speaking on behalf of Youth and Sports Minister John Beh, Assistant Minister and Special Assistant to the Minister, Mr. Jeremiah Witherspoon, thanked Mr. Dembele for the visit, and hoped it enabled him to assess the ILO's role in Liberia.

/13104

CSO: 3400/546

## DOE LAUNCHES SMALL BUSINESS LOAN SCHEME

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Doe's announcement of \$10 million to assist Liberians in business has seemingly triggered an outpour of commendation for the Liberian Leader.

Many Liberians, asked to comment on the undertaking over the weekend, said, Dr. Doe's initiative was timely, since local banks are seemingly unwilling to provide any credit worth the name to Liberians engaged in small manufacturing and agriculture.

Under the program announced by the Executive Mansion Dr. Doe said beneficiaries will include Liberians engaged in retail of goods and commodities. He also said rice agents, distributors and sellers of petroleum products, coffee and cocoa buying agents, owners of restaurants, boutiques, drug stores, carpentry and welding shops, which provide essential services to the economy, will benefit from the scheme.

The proprietor of a carpentry in Sinkor, interviewed by this paper Saturday said, the availability of capital to Liberian traders and craftsmen would enable them to compete with foreigners in the business.

A prominent Liberian businessman, who preferred anonymity, suggested that government should also consider some tax relief for Liberian businesses investing in new machinery and equipment.

He also proposed that an independent body of "patriotic" individuals be commissioned to administer the scheme to ensure that every Liberian have a fair chance to benefit from the program.

A greater number of those interviewed were more concerned about how soon the modalities would be worked out to commence implementation of the scheme.

The Deputy Minister of State for International Cooperation at the Executive Mansion, Mr. Emmanuel Shaw, has already been appointed by the President to receive and review applications from all interested Liberians.

Mr. Shaw is to forward approved applications to the Ministry of Commerce for the necessary registration, after which funds will be disbursed.

Under the terms of arrangements made, the ITC Bank in Monrovia will make available to government an initial amount of one million dollars by next November 1; to get the program moving.

/13104

CSO: 3400/546

DUBAR ON PUBLIC STATIONING OF SOLDIERS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by John F. Lloyd]

[Text] Soldiers will remain stationed at public places to ensure the protection of lives and properties, Army Chief of Staff Lt/Gen. Henry Dubar said yesterday.

He said this would deter possible mishappenings such as last November's incident when rebel forces launched an invasion on Liberia.

He regretted what he called the misconception by certain individuals in the community that the presence of soldiers at public places is an indication that they have not yet returned to their barracks.

In an interview with the DAILY OBSERVER, Gen. Dubar declared: "I have seen soldiers at public places since Tubman's Administration." He then wondered why Liberians now complain about the presence of soldiers on the streets.

Commenting on a recent recommendation that soldiers should return to their barracks to enhance the reconciliation process, Gen. Dubar noted that the army returned to the barracks since January this year, when a civilian government was inaugurated.

He then dismissed the recommendations as "a negative comment from people who have something under their sleeves to hide".

Gen. Dubar further affirmed that the army will not relent in its solemn duty to always be on the alert. He said at a time when the country has entered another political season, the army must be on the guard.

/13104  
CSO: 3400/545

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES NEW PASSPORT GUIDELINES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued new guidelines relative to the issuance of diplomatic and official passports as well as application for the issuance of visas to government officials travelling abroad.

According to the guidelines, the following category of persons may request the issuance of diplomatic passports: Honourable members of the National Legislature, Honourable members of the Supreme Court of Liberia, Cabinet Ministers and those of cabinet ranks Deputy Cabinet Ministers and those of deputy cabinet ranks.

Spouses of the above-mentioned personalities are also entitled to diplomatic passports, while their minor children will be issued diplomatic passport only when they are travelling with their parents as an act of courtesy to facilitate their journey.

Former Ambassador, former cabinet ministers, former members of the Legislature and former members of the Supreme Court of Liberia are also entitled to diplomatic passports.

Regarding official passports, they will be issued to only government officials who are travelling abroad on government matters, as well as to heads of religious denominations.

The Foreign Ministry is not under obligation to apply to diplomatic missions accredited near this capital for the issuance of entry visas on behalf of bearers of both diplomatic and official passports, except where they are travelling abroad on strictly government business.

/13104  
CSO: 3400/545



## MUSLIMS CLASH IN CAPE MOUNT OVER NEW SECT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Nov 86 p 8

[Text]

**Wolakor, Cape Mount County, was a scene of panic and pandemonium Monday, when a squad of the joint security, allegedly acting on the orders of the Superintendent of the County, arrested dozens of members of the newly-established Repentant Muslim Sect.**

The security reportedly broke up the sect's morning worship and, after half an hour of scuffle, rounded up some of its members and whisked them off to Tieni and Robertsport where they were detained.

One of the victims, Umaru Pabai, told the *Daily Observer* that on Saturday while on routine preaching at Wolakor, the sect received a note from the district commissioner of Tewor requesting prohibition of the preaching of one of the sect leaders, Mujib Rhaman Kawah. The note also ordered Mr. Kawah and the Iman of Wolakor to be present at the headquarters of the commissioner.

He said the sect had told the security that Mujib was in Monrovia and that in any case a legal writ would have been required to fetch any of its members.

"Monday morning surprisingly we saw a band of armed men who beat up men and women in the mosque. Some soldiers, about 15 of them, later informed us that the Superintendent, Mr. Henry Konuwa, had ordered our arrest and subsequent detention," Mr. Pabai explained.

He added, "Many doors were forced open and several personal belongings were lost in the scuffle".

Mr. Pabai said the Repentant Sect has formally complained in a letter to the Justice Ministry about the incident which they described as a "violation of their right to freedom of worship and movement."

For his part, Cape Mount County Superintendent Henry A. Konuwa told the *Daily Observer* in a telephone conversation Thursday that the Sect was repeatedly holding a secret

meeting in Wolakor in contravention of the policy of the county, adding, "security forces were concerned because the Repentant Muslims were also administering oaths to new converts when they knew that the National Muslim Council had barred such practices.

Mr. Konuwa who is a Christian also said that the activities of the Sect are under review and a formal complaint on what transpired at Wolakor last Monday has been lodged with the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Repentant Muslim was organised by Mr. Abdullah Tunis, a lecturer of Political Science at the University of Liberia. Since its inception its activities have been vehemently attacked by muslim overlords in Cape Mount County. Some of its detractors have accused the Sect of heresy by administering oaths of repentance, something which is said to be against the teachings of the Quran.

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CSO: 3400/560

IMAMS URGED TO PROMOTE UNITY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 4 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Liberian Imams have been urged to make contemporary social issues the focal point of their sermons in Liberia.

Speaking at the Liberia (UL) Muslim Student Association (ULMSA) lecture series held recently at the UL campus, ULMSA secretary general, Kafumba Konneh, said any sermon which fails to address such problems is inadequate.

He said sermons should transform citizens into a wholesome community.

Speaking on the topic "Rotation of the Imams from Mosque to Mosque, as a means of fostering unity in the country", Konneh said Imams must do away with misunderstanding and work towards uniting Muslims in the country.

He called on the National Muslim Council of Liberia to work towards creating an atmosphere of dialogue amongst Imams so as to overcome petty problems that may beset Muslim national unity.

A statement from ULMSA and the Organization of Muslim Youths, read at the program by ULMSA President Ka'abineh Ja'neh, said the two organizations called for the holding of symposia to work out all technical details of an Imams' rotation scheme.

The lecture was attended by several Muslim dignitaries including the chairman of the National Muslim Council (NMC) Alhaji Sekou Bility.

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CSO: 3400/560

POOR REVENUE COLLECTION BLAMED FOR SALARY ARREARS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by J.N. Elliott]

[Text] Deputy Finance Minister Johnny Gaye says government pay system can only be regularized if the monthly revenue projection of \$20 million is collected. He revealed that Government is only realizing about \$7 million monthly.

According to statistics, Minister Gaye said the Ministry of Finance Income Tax Division should generate \$6 million each month, the Customs Bureau, \$7 million, Maritime Bureau, \$3 million, and Internal Revenue, \$4 million.

Mr. Gaye, speaking at a graduation exercise for customs personnel last Friday, said the Customs Bureau could generate its share of the monthly quota provided customs personnel carry out their duties more vigilantly.

He urged them to execute their duties with dedication and to make sure that all revenue collected is turned over to the Finance Ministry. However, he did not say whether customs personnel were holding back some of the revenue being generated at the various ports of entry.

He said custom personnel should intensify the collection of revenues because, according to him, the present intake is not adequate to fund government's operations.

For his part, Custom Commissioner Thomas S. Garlo said the Customs Bureau could generate twice the amount being realized if Finance Ministry authorities would approve recommendations submitted recently by the bureau, he said.

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CSO: 3400/545

COMMENTARY VIEWS NAMIBIAN GOVERNMENT 'CRISIS'

MB041704 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Commentary by Teresa Lima on the "Namibian puppet government"]

[Text] Over the past 17 months, the so-called transitional government of Namibia has produced little work and has had an internal crisis. The government was created in July of 1985 and was formed by a coalition of six white and black parties. Pretoria gave it 18 months to produce a draft constitution for independence, but to date nothing has been presented.

According to the Pretoria masters, the integration of progovernment blacks in a coalition government in Namibia would be a way of creating credibility among the black population and of evading UN resolutions on independence for the territory. The coalition government is composed of the well-known DTA, the National Party, and the Rehoboth Liberation Front, all of which are right-wing parties, as well as the South-West African National Union [SWANU] and the SWAPO-Democrats, a dissident group of Sam Nujoma's SWAPO.

The internal crisis began in 1980 when a law was promulgated which foresaw, among other things, the continuation of segregation in schools and hospitals. The four nonwhite parties in the coalition demanded the abolition of the law, but the National Party, which is dominated by Pretoria, and the DTA opposed these demands. SWANU leader Moses Katjiuongua and SWAPO-Democrats leader Andreas Shipanga insist that the law is racist and violates the bill of rights signed by the six coalition parties. However, the National Party and the DTA cite the same bill of rights to defend the 1980 law. The bill of rights states that all ethnic, religious, and language groups have the right to practice and promote their own culture, language, traditions, and religion provided this does not clash with national interests or the rights of others.

Both the National Party and the DTA have shown in the past that they could make certain political concessions, but these concessions were an attempt to create a black middle class which would not threaten white control and would, at the same time, act as a brake for the demands of more radical blacks.

This conflict, and others, have prevented the strengthening of the coalition and 17 months after its creation nothing has been done about the draft constitution for independence Pretoria demanded. The puppets' maneuver has failed completely and Pretoria now has no alternative to the UN resolutions and the liberation war waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO.

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CSO: 3400/555

CHISSANO ANTICIPATES INCREASED TRADE WITH ZIMBABWE

MB061213 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] The Mozambican president, Comrade Joaquim Chissano, has said one of the immediate tasks facing his government is the rehabilitation of the transport system to earn his country foreign currency and serve SADCC countries. Comrade Chissano told the ZBC in an interview that the Nacala Airport is functioning well, although work is still going on to rehabilitate the Nacala railway line.

He said trade between Zimbabwe and Mozambique is expected to grow with the introduction of barter arrangements. Comrade Chissano expressed his government's determination to increase bilateral cooperation with Zimbabwe and other Frontline States within the framework of the economic measures to be announced by the Mozambican assembly soon.

The director of Mozambican ports, Comrade Mendez, also told the ZBC that all ports of Maputo are being underutilized by SADCC countries. He said Zimbabwe mineral marketing authority has shown interest to use Mozambican ports. Comrade Mendez said Mozambique can easily handle 12 million tons of cargo per year, adding that the sanctions onslaught against racist South Africa will make it difficult for Mozambique to adjust to increased cargo from countries boycotting South African airports.

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CSO: 3400/555

# INHAMBANE OUTLINES PLANS FOR FAMINE RELIEF

MB051137 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] The government of Inhambane province announced publicly on 27 November that a total of 430,000 people in that part of the country were seriously affected by famine as a result of the third critical drought phase which has lasted over 8 years. The announcement was made during a meeting between Inhambane government and representatives of national organizations and foreign enterprises which are donating and investing in rehabilitation and development projects in the province. According to a report presented at the meeting, there has been no rain since March in the whole northern coastal region, while inland there has been no rainfall since December 1985. Only at the beginning of November have there been rains in the entire province.

The Funhalouro district, located deep inside Inhambane province, is the most affected by the critical drought because 63,730 people are suffering from the dramatic effects of this disaster. The least affected is the district of Inharrime in which only 3,600 people are currently affected by drought. Out of 430,000 people affected by drought in Inhambane province we include the people who come from several areas to Inhambane and Maxixe cities where the population density increased drastically in the past years.

A report issued by Inhambane government, which gave a detailed breakdown of the situation in every locality, put forward proposals for action to be carried out to assist affected people and carry out a program of agricultural and livestock rehabilitation.

[Begin unidentified government official recording] In the face of this situation, the government of Inhambane province has defined three district courses of action.

1. Implementation of an emergency program throughout the entire inland region in the province, covering the districts of Panda, Funhalouro, Mabote, as well as areas bordering emergency regions in the districts of Govuro, Vilanculos, Inhassoro, Massinga, Morrumbene and Homoine. In other words in these districts the emergency program will cover remote areas, particularly areas which are very near Mabote, Funhalouro or Panda.

2. Livestock and agricultural rehabilitation, and resettlement of families on the northern coast of the province, namely on the Vilanculos, Inhassoro, and Govuro coastlines within the framework of the implementation of [words indistinct] and 1986 emergency projects.

3. Economic rehabilitation of the province including cashew nut and timber sectors, as well as the rehabilitation of small industries throughout the whole central southern coastline of the province. [end recording]

According to the report, rehabilitation work in the above-mentioned three areas requires an increase in the Inhambane transport fleet, which currently is comprised of 22 trucks. Another 38 trucks, 12 jeeps, and 8 tractors would be required. The report also specifies what is required to improve the fields of agriculture and livestock, trade, water supply, industry and handicrafts.

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CSO: 3400/555



BRIEFS

LIBYAN ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE--A special envoy from Libyan President Mu'mmar al-Qadhafi arrived in Maputo today. Speaking to the media, General People's Congress External Relations Secretary [title as heard] (Ibrahim Abdul Qasam) said he was bearing a solidarity message with the Frontline States, particularly Mozambique in its fight against apartheid regime. (Abdul Qasam), who is accompanied by two other senior Libyan officials, will end his visit to Mozambique on 10 December. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 8 Dec 86 MB] /6091

CSO: 3400/555

NATIONAL PARTY APPOINTS CABINET REPRESENTATIVE

MB271319 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1301 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek, 27 Nov (SAPA)--The senior deputy leader of the majority-white SWA National Party [SWANP], Mr Jan de Wet, is to be appointed as the party's representative in the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet, the SWABC reported in Windhoek today. The SWANP leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, and a National Assembly member, Mr Danie Opperman, would represent the SWANP in the territory's Constitutional Council, according to a statement by Mr Pretorius. Mr De Wet's deputy in the cabinet would be an SWANP executive member, Mr Chris Lieberberg. They succeed Mr Eben van Zijl and Mr Thimus Blaauw respectively who leave the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet at the end of January.

The SWANP's delegation to the National Assembly would comprise Mr Walter Aston, Mr Gert Burmeister, Mr Steph Coetzee, Mr Evert Benade, Mr Nic Tromp, and Mr Justuis Greebe. Mr Burmeister, who had indicated that he wanted to retire, would stay on in the National Assembly until a successor had been found. Mr Pretorius and Mr De Wet would continue to serve as members of the second-tier executive committee for whites, chaired by Mr Pretorius.

In his statement, Mr Pretorius said contact with political leaders outside the transitional government dispensation would be a priority of his party. He said the SWANP's continued participation in the SWA/Namibian transitional government depended on the understanding that the central government adhered to its functions of administration and legislation, and did not interfere with existing legislation. The SWANP would review its position if the transitional government interfered in the activities of the Constitutional Council. Mr Pretorius' remarks were seen as aimed particularly at attempts by the central government to amend or abolish SWA/Namibia's politically controversial Proclamation AG 8 (19809) which provides for the institution of the second-tier ethnic authorities in the territory.

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CSO: 3400/575

SWAPO OFFICIAL PREDICTS EXPANSION OF PLAN ACTIVITIES

MB271603 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 26 Nov 86 p 11

[Article by Tony Weaver]

[Text] As Namibia braces itself for the rainy season escalation of the 20-year-old bush war, the SADF this week claimed it had all but eliminated SWAPO as a fighting force--while SWAPC vowed to step up attacks and hit targets in the south of the territory.

From now until the end of March, northern Namibia and southern Angola receive their heaviest--and often only--rains.

It is now that guerrillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) are able to move more freely through the war zones, avoiding the regular watering points which are closely watched by the South African security forces and their network of informers.

An estimated 1,100 PLAN guerrillas have, according to SADF reports, started moving southwards from bases in Angola. Traditionally, the guerrillas have followed three main infiltration routes:

-- In the west, through the rugged mountains bordering the Cunene River and into the arid, sparsely populated and mountainous regions of the Kaokoland.

-- In the central Ovambo-speaking region, where guerrillas cross the Angolan border into either sandveld dotted with palm trees, or in the east, through thick scrub and bushveld. This is the most densely populated part of the territory, where close to half the total population of 1.1 million live. Main targets here are the bases of Eenhana, Oshakati, and Ondangwa.

-- In the east, through the dense and, in places, sub-tropical bush of the Kavango.

In a statement this week, Major-General Georg Meiring, head of the SWA Territory Force, claimed no guerrillas were at present operating in the Kaokoveld and Kavango, and there were "an estimated 35 terrorists" in Ovambo.

Whatever the factual situation on the ground in the war zones--and the war is historically clouded in claims and counter-claims--it has not been a good year for PLAN, with 614 guerrillas dying in action.

General Meiring claimed that SWAPO's special unit had not been used this year and it was "possible" the "unit has been disbanded."

But SWAPO's deputy secretary for information, Mr Kaneindina Hinananye, told the CAPE TIMES from Luanda this week that "that is just the speculation of the Boers."

He said PLAN would step up its bombing campaign in the major centres like Windhoek, Swakopmund, Tsumeb and Walvis Bay, saying: "We intend to take the war to new areas, to targets in the cities. We will make the price of their occupation of our country a high one."

The aim of SWAPO guerrillas in the past has been to work militarily and politically in the war zones, and to get as many guerrillas as possible through the "Red Line," the veterinary fence which separates the northern "tribal areas" from the white farming regions.

To penetrate the Red Line, guerrillas have to run the gauntlet of one of the best-equipped armies in Africa, and then also get through an extensive network of white farms where every farmer is a member of the local commandos.

The critical factor in the Namibian war, as in all guerrilla wars, is the level of support the guerrilla army gets from the local peasantry. General Meiring said in his statement that the security forces were getting a "continuous flow of tactical information which is voluntarily provided by the population."

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CSO: 3400/575

ASSEMBLY SKIRTS EDUCATION DEBATE BY ADJOURNING

MB271608 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text] A huge question mark hangs over education and the issue of open schools following yesterday's surprise adjournment of the White Assembly.

The House adjourned to March 9 after reconvening for barely 5 minutes. The move quashed hopes that the Administration for Whites would be able to thrash out the issue of opening its schools to all races next year.

While the move is heralded in some quarters as a defeat for the National Party, a number of politicians say it can at the same time not be seen as a victory for the Republican Party.

Most agree the adjournment is probably in the interest of both parties.

SWA/NP leader Mr Kosie Pretorius yesterday said both the NP and the Republican Party had agreed it would not be "in the interest of education" to debate the issue.

The motion to adjourn was "wholeheartedly" supported by RP House leader, Mr Abraham Davids, who said the RP had always felt the sitting should not take place.

While there definitely appears to be a struggle within the NP over the interpretation of party principles and their application, THE ADVERTISER understands the RP was not keen to publicly debate the "open" schools issue.

Reliable sources have indicated that the Reps are not as united on the education issue as they maintain.

RP leader Dirk Mudge was not available for comment.

Observers add that as the House has adjourned, any possible amendment of the education ordinance--opening school doors to all children--cannot be effected.

NP sources today said there were those in the party who felt the session of the Legislative Assembly was "completely, but completely unnecessary and uncalled for...and would achieve nothing."

Neither Education Minister Andrew Matjila nor his deputy Piet Junius were available today for comment on what has become for them "a make or break issue." Both are emphatic that they will go ahead in normalising education.

Mr Pretorius today reiterated his party's stand on education, of not altering their ordinance but leaving the matter to the school committees to decide, pending approval by the white executive.

With the White Administration having placed the education ball in the courts of parent committees at white schools, and in the light of resistance by German and English-medium schools--generally seen as more "enlightened"--last week, the prospect of schools opening to other population groups appears remote.

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CSO: 3400/575

MINE WORKERS LAUNCH NATIONAL UNION

MB260938 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mineworkers from five Namibian mines banded together yesterday to launch a national trade union, the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia (MUN). The union has a potential membership of about 12,000 workers.

Mines represented are Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), Rossing Uranium, Tsumeb Corp., Otjihase and Uis.

They will unite under the slogan, "A people united shall never be defeated."

Yesterday's move marks part of a concerted bid this year to revive the umbrella union, the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), founded in the late seventies.

More than 100 delegates and observers met at the Catholic Church in Kututura to decide on a name, motto and emblem and to choose officebearers.

A 25-man Central Committee was elected, with five representatives from each mine, as well as a nine-man national executive.

Mr John Shaetonhodi was voted chairman and Mr Asser Kapere vice-chairman, while former Robben Island prisoner Mr Ben Ulenga was appointed general secretary.

A constitution will now be drafted and will be ratified at a future congress.

Although representing only a small percentage of Namibia's workforce, the mines are at the heart of the economy and are more important than any other sector in terms of the money they earn.

Messages of "support and solidarity" were read out from a number of British trade unions; the Congress of South African Unions (COSATU); the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) in South Africa; the Namibian Support Committee; and, the Namibian Food and Allied Union (NAFAU).

The Mineworkers' Union of Namibia is the second major union to be launched this year under the umbrella of the NUNW.

A member of International Labor Organisation (ILO), the NUNW has been largely dormant since 1980.

In September, the 6,000-strong Namibian Food and Allied Union was formed after 38 workers' committees were established in 5 months at food and food-related industries in and around Windhoek.

A Metal and Allied Workers Union is now planned, as well as unions representing other sectors like farm and domestic workers and the transport and fishing industries.

The full national executive is: Mr John Shaetonhodi, chairman; Mr Asser Kapere, vice chairman; Mr Bernard Esau, secretary; Mr Hofni Ipenge, vice-secretary, Mr Winston Groenewald, treasurer; Mr Eino Ntinda, vice-treasurer; additional members: John Nuukunde, Imvulah Nangolo and Martin Iyambo; and Mr Ben Ulenga, general secretary.

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## BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENTS WITH FRENCH FUND---Our country and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] today signed five loan agreements amounting to 4.51 billion CFA francs to be used to finance various projects. The two sides were represented by Finance Minister Boukary Adji and CCCE Director (Serge Mikaelov). The first loan agreement is for the financing of the planning and designing of the Gaya bridge and it involves Fr2 million, that is 100 million CFA francs. The second loan involves Fr50 million, that is 2.5 billion CFA francs, and it will be used to finance the construction of the new Gaya bridge. The third loan is for Fr5 million, that is 250 million CFA francs, and the money will be used to finance services by experts and necessary feasibility studies for new investment projects. The fourth loan is for Fr23.2 million, that is 1.16 billion CFA francs, and the money will be used to finance an integrated rural project in the Zinder department. Finally, the fifth loan for Fr10 million, that is 500 million CFA francs, will be used to pay for various technical services and assistance to the Niger Coal Company, Sonichar. [Excerpt] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 Dec 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/559

MINISTER ON ECOWAS, COMMONWEALTH, AFRICAN DEFENSE ORGAN, CHAD

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Oct 86 p 7

[Article by Bolaji Akinyemi]

[Text]

### CO-OPERATION

Nigeria, is also fully appreciative of the fact that the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) remains the key to cooperation and economic development in our sub-region. ECOWAS is in Nigeria's enlightened self-interest.

Firstly, the lessons of the Nigerian civil war have demonstrated the need for friendly neighbours. Even though this can be achieved through bilateral relations, it is more certain, and more cost effective, if there is already in existence a framework of multilateral inter-relationships such as ECOWAS.

Secondly, sooner, rather than later, we are going to need a regional market for our burgeoning economy. It is, therefore, prudent to lay the foundation for that enhanced future economic interaction now, whatever it immediate costs. And I accept that the cost to Nigeria is very high. Nigeria cannot be prosperous in isolation of its neighbours. Is it, therefore, not in our national interest to promote development, cooperation and understanding in our sub-region? It is only through the promotion of these ideals that we can break the barriers which colonialism imposed on us.

ECOWAS, therefore, with time, will remove the suspicion which exists between the different states of the sub-region. Happily, leaders of the sub-region, whether anglophone or francophone, have come to realise that our survival is directly related to our determination to work together for the promotion of the well-being of our peoples.

Yes, ECOWAS has not performed the magic which we all expect it to perform. Are we not in too much haste, taking into consideration the current international economic climate? I believe that the founding fathers envisaged a community which will grow gradually. And they could not have predicted the current economic problems facing developing countries. A mature and virile ECOWAS will surely break the current division of the sub-region into anglophone and francophone and, hopefully, put to rest the suspicion of the so-called hegemonic tendency of Nigeria by other member-states of the community. One can even argue that if ECOWAS were only able to achieve these, then one would quickly adjudge the

membership of the Commonwealth because it does not serve Nigeria's national interest and, in fact, this was one of the major recommendations of the Kuru conference. I, myself, have also argued along this line in the past. But my views have been somewhat modified. This is because while hitherto the Commonwealth was solely a vehicle for the advancement of British interest, today, it has metamorphosed into a forum where Britain's former colonies have been able to exert influence on certain aspects of British policies. In addition, it has proved to be constructive with regard to our interest in promoting decolonisation.

This is invaluable given Britain's continued status in the post-colonial era as a major power in the international system with a permanent seat in the U.N. security council, and given Britain's crucial relevance to the dismantling of the last vestiges of colonialism and racism in Southern Africa. Thus, African members of the commonwealth were able to employ their special status vis-a-vis Britain as a bargaining leverage during the Lancaster House negotiations in 1980 on the question of Zimbabwean independence. Similarly, on the issue of apartheid South Africa, Nigeria's Commonwealth membership has clearly given us an advantage in the bid not only to influence the U.K. government but also to bring the weight of the Commonwealth to bear on international public opinion. Indeed, the Nigerian-inspired boycott of the Commonwealth Games was clearly a leverage which would not have existed if Nigeria had not been a member.

## COMMONWEALTH MEMBERSHIP

Certainly, Nigeria's membership of the commonwealth has not hampered our commitment to Non-alignment. Nigeria has used the commonwealth platform to propagate the ideals and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, including the restructuring of the international economic system and the promotion of disarmament. Besides, two of the founding members of the Non-aligned Movement are also members of the commonwealth. It is also instructive to note that one particular member which withdrew from the commonwealth is now anxious to renew its membership. Our continued membership of the commonwealth should, therefore, depend upon the extent to which the organisation continues to serve Nigeria's interests. The evidence suggests that, for now, the commonwealth remains a useful instrument for the promotion of Nigeria's interests.

Recently, we have had cause to complain about the apparent lack of commitment of some African states to the OAU, many of who refuse to meet their financial obligations to the organisation, although they pay their dues regularly to the United Nations. As a result, the OAU is now some 33 million dollars in the red. In the past year, the Secretary-General of the OAU has been constrained to institute cost-saving measures, including the suppression of posts, retrenchment of staff, and the closure of certain regional offices, in order to ensure that the organisation does not grind to a halt. However, the OAU is not a Nigerian organisation, it is an African organisation. Therefore, Nigeria cannot be expected to continue to shoulder a disproportionate burden of the OAU's financial requirements.

We have maintained that the current formula for the OAU scale of assessment which is based on the mean of the gross domestic product and population size is unacceptable. Since Nigeria has a large population, as

well as a relatively high gross domestic product, the formula penalises Nigeria both ways, with the result that our contribution currently stands at 10% of the annual budget. Indeed, the OAU scale of assessment, submitted for the consideration of the Council of Ministers at the 44th Ordinary Session, proposed that only four countries — Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and Egypt — should be responsible for 40% of the annual budget. We have strongly objected to this proposal, on the grounds that a situation whereby a few countries are required to finance the major part of the OAU budget is unhealthy.

## FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Accordingly, Nigeria served notice at the 22nd Summit of the OAU in July, 1986 that, henceforth, we will contribute no more than 8.5%; while the floor is increased from 0.5% to 0.85% Nigeria also believes that it would be useful for the four major contributors, i.e. Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and Egypt, to be permanent members of the Steering committee.

The intensification of the anti-apartheid struggle has led to the re-tableing of the proposal originally made by President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana in the 1960's for the creation of an African Defence Organ. This proposal was debated at length during the 22nd Summit of the OAU in July, 1986 at the behest of Zimbabwe. In principle, Nigeria is in favour of the establishment of an African Defence Organ, but certain questions arise as to its operational and logistical feasibility.

In the first instance, how is the Defence Organ to be financed? Given the fact that a number of African States have yet to meet their financial obligations to the OAU itself, is it realistic to expect that, in these days of economic depression, an African Defence Organ will be adequately funded?

An African Defence Organ which is inadequately funded will certainly be ineffective and, therefore, worse than having no Defence Organ at all. The collective credibility of the OAU states would be jeopardised by a Defence Organ which fails, for example, to react promptly and adequately to South African provocation and aggression.

The lessons of the OAU peacekeeping in Chad, whereby Nigeria was saddled with a non-refundable bill of 82 million dollars also prompts us to be circumspect about proposals which seem to envisage high financial outlays by Nigeria. Certainly, the establishment of an African Defence Organ will impose major and disproportionate financial and military obligations on Nigeria.

## POSITION

The Nigerian position is, therefore, that the question of an African Defence Organ should be further studied. We need to determine beforehand what would be its precise objectives. We need to answer the nagging question of whether direct military confrontation with South Africa by OAU troops is preferable to the current practice of guerilla encounters. We need to work out the structure of the Defence Organ's command and control. Lastly, we need to establish a Political and Security council of the OAU as a necessary and inseparable corollary of an African Defence Organ.

In the meantime, we endorse the arguments of President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, that rather than aim for the creation of an impossible African army, we should arm the one that is already there. There is, at present, a 23 million man strong black army in South Africa fighting with sticks and stones. Let us arm them.

There is no alternative to the intensification of the armed struggle because it is the surest path to peace in South Africa. The collapse of the initiative of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is surely the last nail in the coffin of the school of thought that apartheid can be dismantled through dialogue and

negotiation with South Africa. This means that we all now have to be single-minded in lending every possible assistance to the Liberation Movements, who are at the forefront of the struggle.

The anti-apartheid struggle also brings to the fore the question of human rights abuses in independent black African states. The OAU principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sister-African states should not be used as a shield of human rights abuses in Africa.

We cannot, in good conscience, continue to decry the denial of fundamental human rights to black South Africans if we also deny them to our own citizens. It is, therefore, imperative that we strengthen our commitment to the total eradication of apartheid by re-dedicating ourselves to the promotion and protection of the rights of our people. Fortunately, the African Charter of Human and People's Rights of 1981 has come into force as it has been ratified by 30 countries. But even more importantly, we should all adhere strictly to its provisions. African states should not fight shy of criticising member-states of the OAU who abuse human rights within their territories. And this view was well articulated by President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda at the 22nd OAU Summit last July.

The Nigerian government, of course, has long since ratified the African Charter on Human Rights, and the commitment of the Babangida administration to its provisions is unimpeachable. Since coming to power in 1985, the government has re-asserted the primacy of the Rule of Law. A ready example here is the way and manner in which the cases of political detainees have been handled in properly-constituted tribunals headed by high court judges, where the accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

The status, whereby, one out of every five Africans is a Nigerian puts Nigeria, inevitably, at the forefront of African affairs. There can be no question that Nigeria has discharged its African responsibilities creditably. We have remained faithful to the goals and ideals of African unity, and have made Africa the centrepiece of our foreign policy. In spite of our relative size and resources, we

## POLICY

Our policy towards Chad is predicated on sound principles and enlightened self interest. Firstly, we hold the view that a divided Chad is a threat, not only to our own survival as a nation, but also to the survival of Africa. Many African states are faced with the threat of disintegration. The partition of Chad will certainly convey wrong signals to the rebel forces in Angola, led by Jonas Savimbi, who are battling the Luanda government. There are also similar tendencies in Mozambique and Sudan.

Secondly, our position is that the introduction of weapons into Chad disrupts the regional balance of power; and this is unacceptable to Nigeria. Nevertheless, Chad represents a good example of the limitations of power and diplomacy. Short of the use of weapons, how can we dislodge the Libyans from the northern part of Chad and France from the south? If it is easy to dislodge the Libyans from the north, why has France not attempted it? Conversely, if it is easy to dislodge the French from the South, why has Libya not attempted it? To what extent is it a rational appreciation of Nigeria's military power to assume that we can dislodge the Libyans militarily?

/8309

CSO: 3400/528

## UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION, SEEN LEADING TO GROWING MALNUTRITION

Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 23 Oct 86 pp 12-18

[Article by Chukwuemeka Gahia, et al]

[Text]

**S**HE is the sole bread-winner feeding for a family of eight: six children, her retrenched husband and herself. So, life has been tough for Mrs. M. C. Ngwudo of Abakaliki. In the morning, the children take *akamu* (pap) without sugar. Nothing in the afternoon. Their next meal is *eba* at night. The soup is virtually bare — ~~N~~1 iced fish, crayfish, vegetables. "It is tasteless. My children are dying of hunger," she laments.

At Aba, Mrs. Maria Nwachukwu and her family living at 141 Market Road, now eat twice daily: garri in the morning, yam at night. She looks thin, anaemic and exhausted. It has been long since they cooked rice or beans.

At Umuahia, Chukwu Ogbodo, a car washer, feeds once daily on groundnut and bread. After that, "I don't eat again except God intervenes." For Sunday Damina at Kaduna, *mana* has not fallen from heaven yet. The hair of the five-year-old is wry and brown, his stomach like a balloon. With tired steps, he weaves his way through noisy and garrulous customers. He lifts a grimy calabash and dips it into the brownish contents of a pot balanced on the earthen tripod of the traditional fire-place. As he gulps down the substance there is a twinkle of relief in his sunken eyes.

Sunday's family — five children, his

father, a retired railway worker, his mother, a caterer of sorts — subsists virtually on the food his mother sells and *burukutu*, a traditional alcoholic drink brewed from fermented guinea corn and patronised mostly by working and peasant families. It is the breakfast, lunch and dinner, supplemented by *tuwo*, made from guinea corn also or maize flour, and an occasional *pete* (local corn porridge).

"Indeed, across the nation, hunger is growing, and putting food on the table is a nagging problem for most homes. A land of luscious vegetation and rich loamy soil is barely able to feed its sons and daughters."

Here in Lagos, a lot of families are desperate. At Ajegunle this week a mother actually pawned her child for food.

Indeed, across the nation, hunger is growing, and putting food on the table is a nagging problem for most homes. A land of luscious vegetation and rich loamy soil is barely able to feed its sons and daughters. The food crunch has been severe. And the tales of starvation are grim.

In the Government Reservation Area



(GRA) of metropolitan Kaduna, children of lower class parents are going about scavenging the left-overs of the more privileged residents. Other places frequented by these human scavengers include hospitals, schools and restaurants. For many in the city, roasted maize and sugarcane have taken the place of regular cooked meals. Those that are luckier take garri ("soaked"), coco-yam or cooked cassava. Black *amala* and *ponmo* (cattle skin), once frowned upon by most people in the North are becoming popular. So is *eba*, previously a food hardly patronised by northerners. Indeed, for most families the daily meal has come down to garri, 'soaked' and gulped like that with sugar or salt or prepared as *eba*.

Mathias Igwe and his family at Enugu eat *eba* in the morning, *eba* at night, Nwafor Nwankwo, a wheel-barrow pusher also at Enugu, says he now eats once daily. His meal is *akpu* (pounded cassava). *Akpu* is a heavy food and Nwankwo says when he takes it in the afternoon, it is usually enough to "hold" his stomach for the rest of the day.

"We are suffering," bemoans Mrs. Catherine Nwosu of Enugu. Her family of 10 survives on two meals of *eba* daily. Daniel Eidera, a casual labourer at Gufanti — a road construction firm at Port Harcourt — and his wife, a palm wine seller, find it difficult to eat twice daily. Felix Ehiweme, a driver, agonises that "by the time you don buy fuel, pay garage fees, pay school fees and levies, na small money remain to take do other things. If you go market, meat dear. No be say food no dey, but e dey dear."

Yet in these harshening times, they are lucky to even eat at all. A growing number of people beg for alms. In the last couple of months, a number of women have appeared on television in Benin City to plead for alms. One of them, a mother of triplets, claims her husband absconded, leaving the family in penury. Before her TV appearance, she had not eaten in two days. In Lagos, nursing mothers accost passers-by for as little as 10 kobo to buy *ogi* (corn pap). More shocking are stories of mothers abandoning kids in market places in lieu of paying for items bought.

A roadside garri seller at New Benin Market, Mama Johnbull, recalls that sometime in June a young woman with a child came to buy ₦2 worth of garri. She left the kid with Mama Johnbull, promising to pay after purchasing other items. One hour, two hours, three, four, five — she was nowhere to be seen. Mama Johnbull raised an alarm, "because the pickin dey cry and since 'im mama say she dey come, I begin fear make people no come talk say I steal the pickin." As people gathered, it was not long before the mother was identified, and the child given back to her. Mama Johnbull says she lost interest in the money owed her. "Everybody know say things dey hard now. So e fit be say the woman never eat, and instead to go thief, she do wetin she do that time." Adds a well-known broadcaster at Radio Bendel: "We are no longer shocked by such stories."

A young man of 24, a degree holder, walked up to Tunde Adedare, an accountant at Komusun Engineering Works, Ikeja, and asked for ₦2 to buy food with. He did not eat anything all of the previous day. His situation is just a shade different from that of Gold, a textile worker at Isolo (₦130 per month) with grown-up kids. She complains of going without food three whole days. Her husband had been unemployed until last March when he started scrapping for a pittance as a security man at Oshodi.

If these tales were to come from a drought-stricken country, they would have made a lot of sense. But Nigeria, a country in the tropical region, invites description as a large food basin. The sky opens up for much of the year to water the land with mostly heavy rain. Plants and crops grow easily anywhere untended.

Yet for well over a decade the land of potential bounty has been in the throes of spiralling prices. Between 1975 and 1985 (see box) alone, prices of food in urban areas rose by a staggering 297.26 per cent, fuel and light went up by 232.23 per cent, household goods by 320.02 per cent. In rural areas in the same period, food prices increased by 289.58 per cent, household goods by 352.27 per cent.

In most cases prices gallop by month, even weekly. There is hardly any government effort to combat the problem. At Eke-Ukwu market in Owerri ₦1 bought 12 cups of garri just two months ago. Today, it is down to nine cups. Rice increased from 65k to 80 kobo a cup. Peak milk went up from ₦1.50 to ₦1.80. In Aba, a tin of palm oil was ₦37 before SFEM. It has shot up to ₦47. A cup of *egusi* went up to 90 kobo from 60 kobo just two months ago.

**A**ND of course, when prices go up in Nigeria they rarely come down. In short, prices of commodities in the country are more likely to jump still higher once they go up than fall again. While this has been the situation for a long time, wages have not been rising. As a matter of fact, there has been a general freeze since the Buhari administration. At the same time some companies even slashed wages, citing the foreign exchange crunch.

Stagnant wage scales in the face of steadily rising prices mean a sharp reduction in the purchasing power of the average Nigerian and a subsequent decline in the ability to feed at all, not to talk of feeding well. The problem is compounded by the fact that Nigerian wholesalers and retailers invariably hoard goods to create artificial scarcity and hike up prices. Every new economic measure announced by the government is seen by those who sell basic commodities as an opportunity for a windfall. The mere announcement that the government was going to start the SFEM led instantly to the disappearance of goods from stalls. By the time they reappeared their prices had increased considerably.

In addition to hoarding, the manner in which essential commodities are passed down to consumers guarantees that their prices will be high. Goods pass to the distributor from the manufacturer to attachee wholesaler, their prices appreciate. Consequently, they are sold at costs most people cannot afford. By the same token, a lot of people have had to forgo many items that ordinarily make up their diet. In other words, a substantial number of people are faced with under-nourishment. Even then, much of the meager salary that is left for the average worker is snapped up by taxes, levies and school fees, making the problem of feeding even more tasking.

All the same, this category of workers are still on what is considered a full pay. They are not as unlucky as working families that now have to subsist on half pay. Three of the five big textile mills in Kaduna work part of the week nowadays. This means that their workers are getting half pay. The full pay of a factory hand comes to around ₦120. Half pay amounts to ₦60 to ₦80 a month. With this type of salary, the tough straits in which these workers now find themselves are best imagined. Living in a mud house (no pipe-borne water) at Kakuri, the industrial heart of Kaduna is likely to cut a half pay of ₦80 by ₦20. The monthly electricity bill comes to ₦5. Transport will take up ₦20 a month. With these commitments there is hardly anything left for feeding. The miracle, in fact, is that these people live at all. Poverty and hunger ravage their lives and there is a real problem of having to scrounge for food. New jobs are not opening up.

As a result, many of those who graduated from teachers, colleges, polytechnics and universities are still unemployed. Musa Lawal, 24, graduated from the University of Jos in 1984 with a degree in Quantity Surveying. He has roamed the streets of Jos, Kano and Kaduna searching for a job to no avail. He says he has lost hope. "I now content myself with writing articles for newspapers, many of which never see the light of day." Idi Chikun has a diploma in law from the Katsina Polytechnic IV. For a year after graduation, he searched for a job without success. He trudges on unsure of his daily meals.

**P**ERHAPS, much of Nigeria's food problem would have been ameliorated had there been sufficient storage facilities. During the harvesting season across the country, more foodstuffs are produced than consumed. Lack of storage facilities means that the excess simply go to waste every year. Even then, the nation, at the very least, ought to know just how many mouths it is supposed to feed. Yet, without an accu-



rate census, this is untenable.

Chances are that Nigeria's population has grown over the years. Again, it is likely that the population growth has outstripped the rate of food production, such that whatever is available can hardly go round.

Lastly, certain cultural practices serve to compound the feeding problem in Nigeria. Nigerians love to have many children. And this preference mostly occurs among the low income groups — the very people that are least likely to feed well. When a man brings forth more children than he can cater for, hunger cannot be averted in the long run. In spite of this obvious danger, widespread polygamy persists, virtually guaranteeing that the problem of feeding will continue to be a source of concern for most families.

For now, malnutrition affects a lot of homes. There is also the problem of under-nutrition, a pathological state of deviation from normal nutrition leading to loss of energy. There is a further classification into primary (due to low quality foods) and secondary malnutrition (due to inability to eat or digest food as a result of diseases or injuries).

**A**RNOLD Emwanta, nutritionist, Central Hospital, Benin, says nutrition can be caused by any combination of the following factors: impediments to food production and supply, poor or infertile soil, poor climate, natural calamities, poor-yielding variety of crops, purely biological factors, poor breeds of animals, plant and animal diseases.

In general, the problem of malnutrition in the country is most acute for the very Nigerians that need food the most — children. The food problems of their parents invariably affect them with devastating effects. Only two weeks ago, Akawu Mathew, a 42-year-old Bottling Company factory hand and a father of six, watched helplessly as his withered two-year-old daughter passed away from what was obviously a case of kwashiorkor (a condition of both malnutrition and under-nourishment).

Professor J. C. Azubuike (Professor of Paediatrics, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu) says he has no doubt that malnutrition in children is definitely much higher now than it has ever been in the last couple of years.

"There is no war at the moment, yet children come in here (Paediatrics ward) bloated with kwashiorkor. If you look at their fathers and mothers, you will be surprised if the child hasn't got severe malnutrition. The situation is really depressing."

Professor Azubuike says that six out of 12 children admitted in his ward suffer from malnutrition. Majority of these children are those whose parents live in urban areas — those assumed to be better off. Remarks the specialist: "They are not better off now. The problem is that there is no money to buy food. These children need food, and food that can give them calories. We cannot be talking about eggs or proteinous foods when they have not got calories from rice and garri." He recalls the case of Ikechukwu Odoh, a four-week-old baby boy whose mother died when he was born. The boy was fed with pap at home. When he was admitted, it was discovered that he had marasmus, the severest case of calorie deficiency. "I am hesitant to discharge him", confesses Professor Azubuike, "because I want to make sure that when he goes home there is somebody to take a good care of him." He is planning to get churches and the social welfare department to agree to take care of him when he is discharged.

Professor Azubuike predicts that the problem of malnutrition is going to get worse before it gets better. "My prediction is based on the fact that the economy is getting worse everyday."

At the Central Hospital, Benin, Dr. Samuel Esemuede, consultant paediatrician, talks about a study conducted by his department last year on the incidence of malnutrition in the period 1975 to 1978 (the oil boom years). This was contrasted with another study done in the period of 1979 to 1983 (the austerity period).

"We discovered that the incidence was the same during the periods but mortality rate was much higher during the austerity period. "More children are now dying from malnutrition," he says. The conclusion was that under-nutrition during the two periods was related to the ignorance of people about what kind of diet to take. But the severity of the problem — that is, mortality — was related to the economic situation.

Dr. Esemuede says the illness is getting more severe and fatal. There is now what is called *Cancroun Oris*, a disease

caused by severe ulceration of the mouth and leading to face deformity. He says his hospital is planning to open by October a hospital base nutrition clinic to educate parents and cater to severe cases of under-nutrition.

Dr. Emwanta believes that the problem will abate once mothers are able to improve care for their children. For instance, after the first four months of a child's life, breast feeding is no longer sufficient. The practice of most mothers is resort to pap, which by itself is mere carbohydrate and sugar. "However thick your pap is, it is not enough," says Dr. Emwanta.

Government has been aware of these problems. Over the years, various Nigerian governments sought to deal with the nation's food crisis. Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), launched during the Obasanjo regime, was designed to wean Nigerians from their acquired taste for imported foreign goods — a taste that came to celebrate the heady oil boom. It did not work. And the nation, in fact, ended up spending over ₦2.2 billion on food imports for much of the Obasanjo period.

The Green Revolution of the Shagari regime was a further development of the OFN. It aimed, among other things, at entrenching self reliance in agricultural and food production; ensuring that every Nigerian, irrespective of his social status, has enough balanced diet to consume; and finding a final solution to recurrent shortages of food, and raw materials for local industries.

There were provisions for agricultural credits, appropriate mechanisation, agric-service centres, improved markets and improved pricing policy. The measures included fiscal incentives for companies wishing to go into large scale agric undertakings; such as: Income tax relief and duty free importation of farm machinery.

In addition, agricultural production and processing were transferred from

schedule 11 to schedule 111 in the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Act which means that foreigners can own up to 60% of equity in any agricultural venture. There was also the Agricultural Credit & Guarantee Scheme which gave necessary inducement to Commercial Banks to make loans available to individuals or corporate bodies at reduced interest rates.

Improvement in crop production was facilitated by the provision of fertilizers, insecticides and employment of expert soil technicians who suggested which seeds would grow well in a particular soil. Other steps taken were the introduction of better handling of crops, marketing, and price control through agricultural co-operative societies and the introduction of Green Revolution Committees to deliberate on issues concerning programme implementation.

In 1981, many farmers were trained in modern methods of rice production. Farmers were assisted by River Basin development authorities in clearing farms; and in preparing storage facilities. The Shagari administration also introduced a short term measure to enable farmers obtain loans from the banks.

In trying to eradicate cattle diseases, vaccines and drugs were given to the cattle farmers. Efforts were made by the Federal Government and the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria to introduce a suitable insurance scheme that would protect livestock owners.

In order to boost fish production, the federal government had to enter into agreement with some neighbouring countries, so that Nigerian fishermen could be allowed to penetrate their territorial waters to fish. The government also established arid afforestation projects. In the upper River Benue Basin, about 1200 tons of bananas were produced in 1981.

There was a considerable increase in

the production of cashew, citrus, paw-paw and pineapples. The Bantaji pilot farm (in the North) recorded an increase in its rice production. In the Dugusi project (also in the North), there was a tremendous increase in rice and maize production in 1982. It was estimated that the farmers generated directly a revenue of over ₦14 million. The Bakolori dam project recorded other outstanding achievements, such as the infrastructural development, provision of employment and improved condition of the rural life.

By 1983 no maize was imported into the country. A number of rice mills were built by the federal government to process locally produced rice by the end of 1983. It revived old economic crops like groundnut, rice, cocoa, and palm oil whose value and importance had depreciated. Large hectares of land were cultivated in Bendel, Oyo, Ogun, with the assistance of the World Bank, for the growth of these crops.

All the same, Dr. T.S.B. Aribisala, who was the Chief Consultant to the Green Revolution National Committee, contends that the programme was impeded by farm resource constraints (especially labour and capital), poor production technology, poor storage and marketing systems.

Other problems, according to him, included: inadequate finance from both the federal and state governments for executing the programme; inadequate commitment of some of the State governments to the programme; and production packages not being sufficiently attractive to permit massive adoption.

A different set of constraints had to do with: poorly motivated research and extension staff; low market prices; inadequate transport facilities; the fact that farmers in the programme had difficulties obtaining credit. Above all, the programme was oriented towards relatively few individual rich farmers rather than peasant farmers.

On the whole, between 1980 and 1983, over ₦1.5 billion was spent on the Green Revolution. Yet, even during that period, Nigeria still had to import food.

The present administration has made moves of its own to enhance agricultural production. In his last budget speech, President Babangida announced that food and agricultural policy this year will focus on accelerated drive towards self-sufficiency in rice production and adequate production of yams, cassava, sorghum and millet. The President also set up the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Development aimed at opening up the rural areas.

He said effort will be made to reha-

bilitate groundnut, cocoa, cotton, and oil palm production to reduce import dependence. The President also plans to involve the federal government in food production.

An outstanding innovation in Nigeria's agricultural development in recent times is the School-to-Land programme launched in the Rivers State by former Governor Fidelis Oyakhilome. The aim is to ensure large scale production of food and raw materials and to provide employment for young school leavers.

Ultimately, the young farmers will be acquainted with skills of producing, processing, storing and marketing their own farm produce. There are currently 10 farms under the scheme, generally welcomed as the kind of effort that can lead to mass production of food and raw materials, especially in the rural areas.

For now, however, Nigeria can hardly afford to rest on its oars. The penury in the land is alarming. Hunger continues to threaten millions.

If the nation is to tackle the growing crises of food insecurity, the agricultural planning process must cease to be haphazard; government cannot continue to pursue disparate policies all at once. Emphasis must, therefore, be focused on long-term projections, so that available and new schemes can build on one another for cumulative impact.

There are a number of other things that could be done to alleviate the problem. Taxes and levies should be reduced. A fairer and extensive distribution of essential commodities is quite possible. Those who face chronic food crises must be given opportunity to earn enough to be able to fend for themselves. Policies that improve the income of the poor can only go to abate hunger and to sustain an active, healthy population.

Again, instead of the present trend towards large corporate farms, assistance and equipment should be put where they count most — in the rural areas, the home of the bulk of our food producers. Small peasant holdings help to make agriculture and food production, in particular, labour intensive, with potential benefits for wide employment.

In the end, the food crisis will not disappear without serious effort. And such effort is more imperative today than before. A nation entangled in an endemic situation of food insecurity for millions faces the danger of becoming a nation divided against itself.

## COUNTERTRADE HOLDUP, POSSIBLE PIECEMEAL APPROACH

Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 13 Nov 86 pp 24-25

[Article by Emmanuel Edesiri Aguariavwodo and Ted Iwere]

[Text] **T**HIRTY-two proposals valued at over US \$4 billion have been received by the Federal Military Government from different countries in a new counter-trade offensive which may take-off soon. Government sources told *The African Guardian* last week that the new offensive will be channelled toward projects in both public and private sectors. It will involve the exchange of Nigeria's crude oil and non-oil products for imports of capital goods, spare parts and raw materials. The \$4 billion business, it was learnt, will take place between one and five years.

While the business community eagerly waits for the policy that will launch the new counter-trade thrust, the road towards the formulation of such policy by the government remains bumpy. Series of meetings have been held by the ministerial committee set up on March 18 this year to continue the counter-trade effort where the J.K. Randle committee left off. Secretary to the Federal Military Government, Chief Olu Falae and his Special Assistant, Mr. Olusola Dada have exchanged series of memos on the issue. The memos have also got to the President, Major General Ibrahim Babangida.

In an investigation, *The African Guardian* learnt that the ministers who are members of the ministerial committee hardly attend the committee's meetings. The ministers who are members of the committee which has Chief Falae as chairman include those of Trade, National Planning, Petroleum

and Justice. The Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) Governor, the Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture's (NACCIMA) President and a bank chief are also members. It was learnt that at a meeting held on Friday July 25, 1986, no minister was present. Efforts to get them to explain why they don't attend the committee meetings remain fruitless.

Commenting on the absence of the ministers, Chairman Falae told committee members who seemingly represented their ministers that the ministers' action "tends to hamper" the committee's "progress." Falae suggested "a reconstitution of the committee to comprise people who would be ready to serve." He disclosed that the issue of counter-trade is so important to the Nigerian economy that he receives "enquiries about it everyday." Also speaking at the meeting, a permanent secretary in the Federal Ministry of Transport and Aviation, Mr. M.O.K. Williams, said that most ministers do not like attending the meetings because the Secretary to the Federal Military Government is its chairman. Williams also wanted the committee to be reconstituted, so that "more senior civil servants who would always be available to work when the need arises" should be brought in. He stressed the "need for serious work" by the committee "so that the fund in the escrow accounts would be judiciously utilised."

NACCIMA president, Chief Akin

George, however, wanted Falae to find out from the concerned ministers why they have not been attending committee meetings. He said that if the affected ministers are just unwilling to attend, Falae should then report back "to the authority that set up the committee." He hopes that personality clashes would not be allowed to obstruct the national assignment which needs priority attention.

One problem being faced by present counter-trade arrangements is what to do with the amounts that were outstanding in the escrow accounts at the time of the suspension of the past counter-trade deals entered into by the Buhari administration. The amounts became outstanding after Nigeria supplied crude oil without collecting any goods in return. The three suspended agreements that yielded the amounts are those involving France, Austria and Brazil. On May 20, 1986, the balances were: Brazil, \$365.352 million (N378.289 million); Austria, \$139.730 million (N144.678 million); France, \$13.499 million (N13.977 million). Totals \$518.580 million (N536.944 million). On July 17, 1986, the CBN reported that the total balance was N657 million, probably due to accumulation of interest and depreciation of the naira.

**T**HE escrow accounts are deposit accounts opened by appointed agent banks abroad to facilitate counter-trade agreements. The operation of the accounts are such that exporters abroad enter into agreements with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) for the purchase and sale of Nigeria's crude oil. The amount sold are then paid into the escrow accounts to be held on behalf of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. From these accounts, payments are then made to the exporters under the counter-trade agreements. It was reliably learnt that in the Austria case, 80 per cent of total value of oil lifted was payable into the escrow accounts, while the remaining 20 per cent was paid directly to the NNPC. The French case was 75 per cent escrow accounts, 25 per cent NNPC. Brazil's case was 100 per cent escrow accounts. The United Bank for Africa (UBA), International Bank for West Africa (IBWA) and ICON

Merchant Bank, in that order, were the appointed agent banks that handled the Brazil, France and Austria agreements respectively. UBA, New York, BNP, Paris, and Creditanstalt Bank were the escrow banks where the accounts were opened.

Speculations have been rife that the amounts in the escrow accounts may be used for the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM). In a position paper to Falae on the issue on June 22, this year, Dada held that it may be difficult to use the amounts for SFEM, and if they are to be used at all, transactions should be at SFEM rate, with a proviso that letters of credit only be opened in favour of the countries under the existing counter-trade agreements, that is, Austria, Brazil and France. "It is possible to use the funds in the escrow accounts on the SFEM provided the commercial banks who will operate on the market are given guidelines on how to transact foreign exchange in respect of these accounts by the CBN," Mr. Dada submitted. Falae, in a reply a month after, agreed with the position held by Dada. President Babangida, said to be toying with his own "idea on the utilisation of these accounts," is interpreted as favouring the possibility of using them to finance SFEM.

*The African Guardian* was informed last week that Falae has briefed the President on all aspects of the counter-trade issue and the problems facing the ministerial committee. The briefing was based mainly on the recommendations of the ministerial committee. The committee had recommended that the balance in the Brazil account be used to import steel products, non-ferous metals, spare parts and Completely Knocked Down Parts (CKD) for Volkswagen beetle cars, tyre industry raw material, paper products for newsprint and printing of exercise books, chemicals and petro-chemicals, cement, iron ore, cotton bales and yarn, amongst others. From Austria, the committee said Nigeria should import CKD parts for commercial/agricultural vehicles, billets, agricultural products, and agro-chemicals, spares and equipment for oil, gas and petro-chemical industry, automation control and telecommunications equipment. From France, CKD for commercial vehicles (pick-ups), components and spares, includ-



ing batteries, industrial raw materials, chemicals etc.

*The African Guardian* learnt that there have been moves to get the President to agree to the idea that some of the funds in the escrow accounts be used to pay dividends already declared and approved by the Federal Ministry of Finance in respect of shareholders in Nigerian companies resident in the three countries concerned. But *The African Guardian* is yet to confirm whether the President has given his approval since capital transfers, profits and dividends and other invisible payments which the ministry of finance approved before the SFEM decree came into force can be financed through the first-tier market.

It was learnt last week that 23 requests and applications have been received for the use of the escrow funds. Requests on the Austrian fund totalled ₦271.78 million. Brazil's was ₦100.00 million, while that of France was ₦1.6 million. It was also not possible to confirm whether approval for these requests have been granted. The SFEM decree allows transactions covered by specific import licence issued in 1985 or 1986 for which confirmed and irrevocable letter of credit was

established on or before the last day before the decree's commencement to be financed also through the first-tier.

The current piecemeal approach to the issue of counter-trade suggests that a major policy will soon be announced. Civil works at Ajaokuta Steel Company are being financed under this piecemeal approach. The Cotia (Brazil) trading agreement was reportedly reactivated on July 14 this year. National Planning Minister, Dr. Kalu I. Kalu reportedly visited Brazil in August over the issue. The exchange which is worth ₦667 million, involves 40,000 barrels of oil daily for 12 months for Brazilian goods.

It was learnt that the current piecemeal approach is being favourably looked at because of the decline in oil prices which may weaken Nigeria's position in counter-trade bargains. That apart, the spot nature of transactions on the SFEM, and Nigeria's current leadership of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), are also factors against more deals. Government officials, however, say that once the two exchange rates have converged, and oil and other commodities' prices look up, there will be no running away from counter-trade.

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CS0: 3400/540

TRADE SURPLUS RECORDED WITH NETHERLANDS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Nov 86 p 12

[Text] Nigeria recorded a trade surplus of more than N88.9 million against the Netherlands in the first half of this year, trade figures from the Netherlands Embassy in Lagos has shown.

The figures which were made available to the BUSINESS TIMES showed that Nigeria's exports to the Netherlands within the period amounted to N159,855,415 while its imports from the country during the same period were N70,892,994.

It also showed that bilateral trade between the two countries declined over the period when compared with the corresponding period last year.

While Nigeria's exports declined by 56 per cent, from N364,494,013.60 in 1985 to N159,855,415 this year, it showed that her imports from the Netherlands declined by 24.5 per cent from N93,839,170 to N70,892,994.30 during the same period.

It further showed that Nigeria's imports from the Netherlands included dairy products, fresh and frozen fish, oil products, chemicals, manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, beverages and tobacco and non-edible raw materials.

Nigeria's exports to the country, it indicated, were mainly cocoa, spices, coffee, animal and vegetable oils and fats, nonferrous metals, natural rubber, oil seeds and crude oil.

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## MUSLIM STUDENTS BLAMED FOR UNIVERSITY CRISIS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Adebisi Adekunle]

[Text] The Head of General Studies, University of Sokoto, Alhaji Sani Ashafa, has told the Mr. Justice Mustapha Akarbi panel looking into students' crisis that the activities of some "militant" members of Muslim Students Society (MSS) were responsible for the break-down of law and order in the university.

Alhaji Sani, who was the chairman of an internal committee appointed to probe the May 3 crisis in the university in which some students were injured and property damaged, said the institution could have been the most peaceful if the "militant" MSS students had conducted their activities in a manner devoid of religious sentiments.

He said the so-called "militant" members were in minority group of the muslim students who always wanted to forcefully disrupt any of the students union programmes which they considered as immoral.

He said the remote cause of the May 3 incident was the inclusion of a variety show in the students' activities during the students' week.

In the programme, he added, the students union listed fashion parade, beauty contest, dancing competition, Mr and Miss Sokoto University, mirning, best dressed student and Mr. Muscle in which a number of prizes were offered.

He said the students who sensed that such shows were immoral and against Islam, reacted because they contributed financially towards the students union fund.

He added that this should not have been the case in a democratic and heterogeneous community like a university.

He also listed lack of proper consultation between the student leaders and the students affairs officer, attempt by the university to give more preference to female students in hostel allocation, rumour that the social director of the



students union would be dismissed from the institution, imposition of levy on the students because of previous crisis in which a number of property were damaged and mass resignation of academic staff and other problems responsible for frequent crisis in the university.

In defending the university stand on converting two male hostel blocks to female students. Alhaji Sani said it was a common knowledge that our customs provided that "we should protect our women folk."

He said the new arrangement introduced by the Federal Government that membership of the students union be optional would go a long way to help in stamping out further students unrest in our institutions.

He also said the Sokoto University had proposed to introduce general studies in its curriculum with the view of enlightening students on many Nigerian customs.

He said if approved, the issue of teaching Islamic religion for passing examinations would be extended to cover how to practise and apply it in their day to day activities.

Alhaji Sani said students would henceforth be allowed to do their cooking, and work on the place being prepared for that purpose would soon be completed.

This, he said was in view of the previous practice in which students illegally cooked in their hostels, which he said, was one of the major contributing factor to misunderstanding among them.

/8309

CSO: 3400/525

CENTRAL BANK TO BE PHASED OUT OF SFEM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Omafume Amurun]

[Text] The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) will gradually be phased out of the funding of the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM), the Minister of Finance, Dr. Chu Okongwu has disclosed.

The minister who was answering questions at a press conference in Lagos yesterday said the operation of SFEM would after sometime be left to the commercial banks who would buy and sell foreign currencies.

To emphasise this point, the minister asked a correspondent of the FINANCIAL TIMES who was present at the conference whether it was the British Government that was supplying foreign exchange to importers.

The correspondent murmured something which seemed to agree with the minister.

According to the minister Nigerians were known to have over 20 billion dollars in foreign banks and that the liberal foreign exchange policy of the Federal Government could encourage them to bring the foreign currency into the country.

Dr. Okongwu said further that it was high time Nigerians got away from the import Mania and embrace export trade.

He said it was only when Nigerians could produce and export more that it would be able to import all her foreign needs.

The minister said the Federal Government was now emphasising on rural development to create jobs and that no permit was now required before potential entrepreneurs could establish business in any part of the country.

Dr. Okongwu said the Federal Government was studying the workings of SFEM and that a new import tariff structure would be released before March to encourage production in the country.

He disagreed with a suggestion that SFEM was the main element of the Federal Government structural adjustment policies, contending that SFEM was just a part of complete package to encourage production and export as well as enduring the subsidising of Naira.

The minister dismissed a report that Nigeria did not wait for a go-ahead from the World Bank before beginning the operation of SFEM, explaining that the country was a sovereign state and could not take dictation from anybody.

The minister commended the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and some countries for the support given the country to get its debts rescheduled.

He said Nigeria should be grateful to the two organisations and "friendly" nations such as the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France, Holland and West Germany for their firm support and intercessionary roles on our behalf.

According to him the IMF endorsement of the country's structural adjustment programme and debt restructuring proposals were crucial elements for success in the country's rescheduling endeavour.

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CSO: 3400/525

PLATEAU OFFICIALS LIFE STYLES TO BE MONITORED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Oct 86 p 7

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Lawrence Onoja of Plateau State has said that the life style of public officers in the state would henceforth be closely monitored to ensure that they live within their means.

He told the *New Nigerian* in Jos that any civil servant that could not explain his source of wealth or property would have such property confiscated and dismissed from service.

Governor Onoja said it had become common place to see people displaying ill-gotten wealth with reckless abandon and unchallenged.

He said the best way to check fraud was to ensure that people live within their means.

The governor vowed to deal with public officers found misappropriating government funds.

He denied reports that probe had been instituted to probe former commissioners in the state, adding: "I have no cause to do that particularly since they are no longer in office."

Governor Onoja dropped the hint that names of new commissioners for the state would soon be announced, adding that the new team would be a departure from the past as they would not be picked from the civil service circle.

/8309

CSO: 3400/525

# CUSTOMS OFFICIALS PROTEST MILITARY HARASSMENT

Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 6 Nov 86 p 22

[Article by Fred Ohwahwa]

[Text] **I**N the afternoon on Wednesday October 22, 1986, three men in mufti, identifying themselves as soldiers, took some documents to the customs officers on duty at the container section of the Apapa Wharf. The documents, with which the men wanted to clear some consignment belonging to the Army, were found to be incomplete. The men were told that unless they present a letter of authorisation from the Port Military Commandant, the consignment would not be released to them.

The three soldiers quietly drove away, but returned 30 minutes later with a truck-load of their colleagues. Apparently following instructions, the new-comers descended on Mr. Ewe Onyejiaka — Superintendent Collector Grade 1 — and beat him into unconsciousness. After being revived, Mr. Onyejiaka was rushed to Eko Hospital in Surulere. He was on admission for two days.

On Saturday, September 20, two vehicles were driven to a check-point on Owode-Idiroko road. One of the vehicles was unregistered. Suspecting that the vehicle might be carrying contraband, custom-man J. Oke asked its driver, one Lieutenant Martins, to open the booth. He refused, drove back, only to return with armed soldiers. He swiftly singled out Oke for having the "temerity" of trying to check his vehicle, and ordered his junior colleagues to beat him. The hapless customs official became frightened and ran away. Lt. Martins was reported to have ordered his

men to pursue him and bring him back, dead or alive. Five minutes later, he was brought back — dead.

Earlier in the same month, another customs official, Sunday Okoh, was killed at Agbor by the police while on duty. On August 22, two customs officials, Olowu Michael and Okeowo Abiodun, were killed by assailants suspected to be smugglers.

Evidently disturbed by these developments and other numerous instances of harassment by military men, the Customs and Excise and Immigration Staff Union (CEIMSU) cried out that the lives of its men are endangered. The union is complaining that armed forces personnel have been intimidating and harassing customs-men in different parts of the country, and have been behaving as if they are above the law. CEIMSU Secretary General, Bernard Ogulana, readily cites instances during which military men have shunned being checked, and have got angry when customs-men insisted on doing their jobs.

Wondering whether military men have been exempted from paying import duties, the union's Central Working Committee met October 7 and 8 and resolved to get clarification from government if this is the case. The committee also demanded to meet with the Minister of Internal Affairs to discuss the possibility of:

- Compensation for the families of the officers that were killed.
- Arrest and prosecution of the suspected murderers of the customs men.

- Insurance cover for the officers of the Customs and Immigration on border patrols, check points and other hazardous duties; and

- Payment of "hazard allowances".

The union has vowed that if the proposed meeting is not held before the end of October, it will assume that the Department of Customs and Excise cannot guarantee the safety of its staffers on duty, and that all members of the armed forces have been exempted from customs search, "and our members will abstain from searching them". In addition, customs men will be "instructed not to process any customs documents involving any member of the Armed Forces".

Charges against members of the armed forces that they make the job of customs men more difficult and risky, have been, at best, viewed with indifference by the public. The lack of sympathy for the customs men is easily attributable to the generally held belief that most of them are dubious; that they are shady characters who defraud the nation by colluding with smugglers and other economic saboteurs.

The Army's Chief Public Relations Officer, Lt. Col. Dagogo Claude-Wilcox, shares this sentiment. But he did acknowledge that there have been reports of soldiers harassing customs men. He blames this on the friction that arises because of the duties being performed by both groups at border posts rather than any attempt to smuggle goods into the country by soldiers. However, Warrant Officer Bayo Fashola of the Airforce Directorate of Public Relations, emphatically says that airforce men have never been indicted for harassing customs men.

/13104

CSO: 3400/540

GOVERNMENT TO USE PLANE TO CHECK SMUGGLERS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 7 Nov 86 p 7

[Article by Chris Agulefo]

[Text] **T**HE federal government will soon introduce an aircraft patrol unit to check the activities of smugglers at the country's borders, the Chief of Air Staff Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, told newsmen in Lagos.

He said that small aircraft of the Nigeria Air Force would start patrolling the borders with Cameroun, Niger, Chad and as well as the country's creeks.

In the same vein, as part of efforts to stem the activities of smugglers, the Borno State governor, Lt-Col Abdul Mumuni Aminu, plans to undertake a trip to the Chad Republic and Cameroun to discuss the issue.

Colonel Aminu made this known while answering questions from correspondents on Tuesday. He said that he had taken a similar trip to neighbouring Niger Republic.

The governor was at the State House to discuss what he termed "critical issues" with the chief of general staff and get clearance for the trip.

He said that the issue of cross-border smuggling, needed the help of security agents from neighbouring countries to tackle.

Commenting on the locust invasion in the state, the governor said that at the moment, two helicopters are operating to wipe out the insects.

The two helicopters, hired on hourly basis by the federal and state governments, are used to wage war on quilla birds, locusts and rats which have invaded the state.

The governor hoped that the combined efforts of the federal and state governments would eradicate the menace.

He said that the state government was exploring other local technologies to destroy the invading locusts, and that by next year, the locusts would have been completely wiped out.

Regarding the impetus given to rural development by the present administration, the governor said his state was well ahead as far as rural development is concerned, adding "one needs to take a trip to Borno State to see things for himself".

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CSO: 3400/540

# SURVEY ON OIL SUBSIDY REDUCTION BEGINS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] A NATION wide survey on the effect of the reduction in petroleum subsidy on consumers begins this week.

Nigerian National petroleum Corporation (NNPC) source told the Business Times last week that the survey was being jointly sponsored by it (NNPC) and the Federal Office of Statistics.

Questionnaires have been designed for the exercise, the source further said, adding that it had been made in such a way that no respondent during the survey would find difficulties in filling them. Results obtained from the survey would form useful inputs to data users in the country, more importantly, research institutes and higher institutions.

With effect from January 1, 1986, only 20 per cent of the previous subsidy on domestic crude oil calculated at the point of refinery is now being provided by the Federal Government. This substantially raised the pump-head prices of gasoline and diesel to 39.50 kobo and 29.50 kobo per litre respectively. The market price of household Kerosene however, has remained unchanged.

In announcing the subsidy reduction, the President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, said: "Considering the international border prices of these commodities and the heavy opportunity costs of consuming them at home rather than selling them abroad, government has come to the conclusion that the nation cannot continue to support such great financial losses and uneconomic consumption of a valuable but irreplaceable wasting of asset".

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CSO: 3400/542



## FEWER IMPORTS, SURVEY SAMPLES PRODUCTION DECLINES

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Roseline Umesì]

[Text]

**A** TOTAL of N2.8 billion was spent on imports in the first half of 1986. This represented an average of N406.4 billion per month. This is as a result of stringent trade control measures, the rationalisation and non-utilisation of some of the import licences issued during the review period.

According to the first half year report from the Central Bank of Nigeria just published, imports declined by 37.6 per cent from N4.5 billion in the first half of 1985.

The stringent measures adopted on imports affected industrial performance. Also development in the foreign exchange market during the review period also affected industrial performance. The review period were characterised by marked appreciation of other major currencies against the U.S. dollar.

The naira weakened considerably during the review period, as Nigeria's exchange rate policy was dictated to a large extent by the upward movement of other leading currencies against the dollar which became the only intervention currency at the beginning of the year.

In addition, the general poor performance of the Nigerian economy and falling oil prices contributed to the downward slide of the naira exchange rate. All these affected the performance of industries.

The problems facing the industrial sector, especially manufacturing, appeared to have worsened during the period according to the report, with respect to the problem of input supply. It was observed that import licences were not only issued late to users, but these did not bring a relief since such licences could not be immediately utilised because overseas financial institutions declined to open letters of credit in favour of Nigerian importers.

Following these developments, the overall index of industrial production fell. This represented a decline

of 1.3 per cent compared with its level in the first half of 1985. The index of manufacturing production also fell by 5.3 per cent from its level in the first half of 1985. Index of mining production increased by 4.8 per cent, while the index of electricity increased by 11.8 per cent when compared with the first half of 1985.

According to the survey carried out by CBN on manufacturing establishments in Lagos area, the result showed substantial declines in the production level attained in the first half of 1986 for most of the industrial groups.

The declines ranged from 5.9 per cent in the synthetic textiles industry to 74.8 per cent in the soap and detergent industry. The declines of 8.6, 19.2 and 34.4 per cent in the cement, sugar confectionary, and beer and stout industries respectively, compared with the levels attained in the first half of 1985.

The fall in the level of industrial production is attributed to the worsened situation of raw materials supply caused by the late release of the 1986 import licence. Another important factor was the inability of most manufacturers to

secure credit lines from overseas exporters.

However, there were increases of 39.3 and 0.1 per cent in production levels of paints and cotton textiles respectively.

The survey covered 249 companies out of which 126 or 50.6 per cent responded.

In the period under review, plant capacity utilization fell by 5.6 per cent that is from 34.6 to 29 per cent. And this implied that manufacturers could not attain the 55 per cent level of capacity utilisation which was projected in the 1986 budget. The decline in capacity utilisation was accompanied by a fall in total employment.

Crude oil production in the country during the first half of 1986 was estimated at 286.1 million barrels,

representing an increase of 5.0 per cent compared with with increase of 8.5 per cent in 1985. Average daily production was 1.6 million barrels, as against 1.5 million barrels during the comparable period of 1985.

Export volume totalled 240.7 million barrels in the first half of 1986, compared with 198.1 million barrels in the corresponding period of 1985. Average daily export totalled 1.3 and 1.2 million barrels in the respective period.

International oil prices collapsed in the first half of 1986, as a result of the increase in crude oil production from OPEC member countries. Their production rose from 17.4 million barrels per day (mbd) in January to 19.9 mbd in June, 1986.

The average spot price of Bonny Light which stood at \$26.60 per barrel in September 1985 fell to \$11.70 in June 1986. Nigeria crude was however sold on Netback value basis, and this has fallen progressively from \$27.02 per barrel in December 1985, to \$12.10 per barrel in June 1986.

As the economic recession continued into 1986, unemployment continued to mount with few job openings for a rising number of school leavers and university graduates.

Also retrenchment continued. Industrial relations also worsened during the first half of the year, as workers demanded improved working conditions.

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CSO: 3400/542

## AJACKUTA STEEL MILL PROGRESS

### Mill Cuts Output

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Oct 86 p 16

[Text] The Ajaokuta Steel Company has reduced production to about 10 per cent of its installed capacity due to shortage of billets, the General Manager, Alhaji Inuwa Magaji, said on Thursday in Ajaokuta.

Alhaji Inuwa said that as a result of the shortfall in production, the company has resorted to rationing its finished products among the company's customers until the situation improved.

He said that the shortage of billets was attributable to the delay in the issuance of import licence to the company, noting that the company could produce the 500,000 tonnes of steel products required by the country yearly if the three operational rolling mills were provided with imported billets, manganese and bauxite.

The general manager disclosed that the multi-million naira billet mill being constructed by the company since 1981 had been completed and would soon be commissioned.

### Russian Ambassador on Status

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Nov 86 p 24

[Text] About N2 billion has so far been spent on the Ajaokuta Steel complex in Kwara State, minister of Mines, Power and Steel, Alhaji Bunu Sheriff Musa has disclosed.

Alhaji Musa made the disclosure in Lagos yesterday while answering reporters questions shortly after receiving the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Youri V. Koupliakov in his office.

The minister had earlier told Mr. Koupliakov, whose country is handling the project that the Federal Government is "anxious to get Ajaokuta to a logical conclusion."

He said the aspect of the project which Nigeria needs very urgently is the production of flat sheet. Alhaji Musa solicited the "fullest cooperation and understanding", of the Russian government to achieve the goal.

Responding, Mr. Koupliakov assured the minister of his country's cooperation on the projects, adding that proposals on the flat sheet would be submitted to the Federal Government soon.

On problems the firm handling the project faced the ambassador said the number of trained Nigerian specialists is far below the 9,000 target.

He complained of outstanding payments, adding that about 400 new housing units will be needed by next year to accomodate some specialists expected from Russia.

He suggested that the minister should visit the Soviet Union to see how the steel plant in Russia operates.

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CSO: 3400/541

BRIEFS

**TURKISH SCIENTIFIC, ECONOMIC AGREEMENT**--Nigeria and Turkey have signed an agreement on economic and scientific and technological cooperation. The agreement signed in Lagos provided a legal framework for mutual cooperation between the two countries in such fields as the setting up and running of joint industrial, commercial and technical enterprises and award of scholarships. It also involves exchange of experts, advisers and training of officials and also enhance the provision of consultancy services and extending facilities for surveys. Geological and feasibility studies, Research and execution of pilot projects were also included in the agreement. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Oct 86 p 7] /8309

**BABANGIDA ON BRITISH MILITARY AID**--President Ibrahim Babangida has commended Britain for the support and technical assistance it had been providing the Armed Forces. He told the visiting British Minister of State for Defence, Mr. John Stanley, in his office that Nigeria had benefited immensely from the good relationship between the armed forces of the two countries. He attributed the present high degree of combat readiness and discipline in the Nigerian Armed Forces to some of the benefits Nigeria had derived from the relationship. The minister said in response that he was impressed by the quality of training which the Nigerian Armed Forces personnel had attained and assured the President that Britain would be looking forward to new ways of strengthening the military bond. Meanwhile the minister told newsmen in Lagos that British military experts at the Command and Staff College, and the Nigerian Army School of Infantry, Jaji are to be recalled by the end of the year. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 86 p 7] /8309

**'MAITATSINE' ALIENS DEPORTED**--Federal Government has ordered the immediate deportation of 70 aliens who participated in the violent February 1984 Maitatsine uprising in Gongola State, in which many persons were killed. The aliens were among 309 suspects arrested during the uprising. Minister of Internal Affairs, Colonel John Shagaya, said in Yola yesterday that all the authorities concerned have been directed to effect the deportation. He said the government had acknowledged the fact that our prisons were actually congested and therefore, something must be done about it urgently. The minister said the Presidential Task Force Committee on the Decongestion of the Prisons had visited Lagos and Plateau states where they held deliberations with the government functionaries. He re-stated the government's determination to ensure the speedy dispensation of justice and decongestion of the prisons in compliance with its human rights position. Colonel Shagaya and the Minister

of Justice, Mr. Bola Ajibola, were in the state as members of the committee on the decongestion of prisons. The NEW NIGERIAN understood that 70 out of the detained suspects had died as a result of dehydration and other ailments since their detention in 1984. [By Abu Tapidi] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 3] /8309

CSO: 3400/526

## SOMALIA

### BRIEFS

DFSS APPOINTS OFFICIALS--At the first session of the democratic front for the salvation of Somalia [DFSS] Central Committee meeting, members supported all the agenda items that were submitted. The meeting is entering its final stages. The DFSS High Court and office of the attorney general have been established and appointees named. Judge Shaykh Abdullahi Malim 'Abd al-Rahman was named as the chairman of the High Court; Adam Muse Jibril, as deputy chairman; and Abdullahi Fod Ade as a member. Abdullahi Muhammad Gedi, known as Bakad, was named as chairman of the attorney general's office; Abdi Yusuf Riyale as deputy chairman; and Mahmud Muhammad Adam Hano as a member. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 26 Nov 86 EA] /9599

CSO: 3400/564

## TANZANIA

### BRIEFS

ZANZIBAR INCREASES STAPLE PRICES--Zanzibar--The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar today announced new prices for essential commodities in the islands. The new prices become officially effective tomorrow. Addressing pressmen in his office, the acting minister for commerce and industry, who is also minister for finance, Ndugu Taimur Saleh, said the commodities affected are sugar, rice, and wheat flour. He said that beginning tomorrow the price of rice will be 15 shillings per kg, sugar 21 shillings per kg, and flour 18 shillings and 60 cents per kg. Ndugu Taimur explained that the price increase has been caused by the recent devaluation of the Tanzanian currency as well as an increase in the cost of importing the commodities from outside. [Text]  
[Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 4 Dec 86 EA] /9599

CSO: 3400/564



## LIBYAN PLANE SIGHTED AT ENTEBBE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Jonathan Wright]

[Text]

The snow-white Libyan Air Force Ilyushin-76 transport plane at Uganda's Entebbe Airport is a puzzling piece in an often incongruous jigsaw.

The plane, or planes, began visiting Entebbe late last month, after Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi's melodramatic but inconclusive trip to Uganda, an African country with which his relations have gone through many changes.

"The Libyan planes must be carrying something," mused the political officer in a Western embassy, as though annoyed that the mission's informers had not yet cracked the mystery.

Arms for Uganda's National Resistance Army (NRA) would seem the most probable cargo, diplomats agree, but that theory runs against their analysis of present Libyan-Ugandan relations.

"Our impression was that Gaddafi's visit was a dismal failure. But we had to think again when we saw the Ilyushin," said the envoy of an Arab country which keeps a close watch on Libyan activities abroad.

On the face of it, neither country has achieved the objectives it set itself when they embarked on a flurry of diplomacy soon after President Yoweri Museveni's NRA swept into Kampala last January.

The Libyans apparently sought to make a permanent ally of Museveni by building on the military assistance they gave the NRA and its allies during the four-year guerrilla war against the government of deposed President Milton Obote.

At the strategic level, Gaddafi welcomed the chance to drive a wedge southwards into Central Africa, splitting the pro-Western states of Kenya and Zaire, Arab diplomats said.

For Ugandans, chronically short of fuel, the main attraction was presumed to be the hope of a long-term deal for cheap Libyan oil.

Museveni, a passionate advocate of barter trade, also saw Libya as a market for surplus food crops.

Gaddafi invited himself to Kampala during the Non-Aligned summit in Harare. The manner of his coming, with bulletproof vehicles and a vast security entourage, immediately aroused the suspicions of the conservative Baganda elite, bringing back memories of Libya's support for deposed President Idi Amin.

At the height of the Libyan presence in Uganda, during the Tanzanian invasion of 1979-80, several thousand Libyan soldiers fought alongside Amin's troops. Historians of the war estimate that some 600 of them died in action.

Libyan influence reached a new low in the Obote period that followed and in the early 1980s, Obote closed down Kampala's Libyan Arab Uganda Bank for Trade and Development, apparently because he suspected it was a conduit for financial assistance to the rebels forces massing against him.

The bank, perhaps the most prominent symbol of Libya's presence, is open today on Kampala's main street, housed in a block which shares with its neighbours a seedy dilapidation

caused by years of neglect and mismanagement.

The plastic neon nameplate has several words missing and mosaic tiles continue to peel off a monumental tableau illustrating currency symbols throughout history.

In the early months of Museveni rule, the pace of Libyan-Ugandan exchanges began to quicken. One hundred NRA "cadres" left for Tripoli in March for "political training", and a further 100 followed when the first batch returned in June, diplomats said.

A Libyan trade delegation visited Kampala and Museveni went to Tripoli on his first trip outside sub-Saharan Africa.

For Libya, Gaddafi's September visit should have set the seal on the new relationship. Instead, the gamble seems to have backfired, the diplomats said.

Gaddafi's call for the expulsion of the US and British missions in Kampala met no response from his Ugandan hosts and remarks Tripoli Radio attributed to the Libyan leader provoked outrage among Uganda's Christian majority.

The radio quoted him as telling Uganda's Muslims, who make up a tenth of the population, to convert the Christians, since Christianity was the religion of colonialism and subjugation.

Al-Haji Mohamoud Katende, editor of the Muslim newspaper *Focus*, said Gaddafi never made the remarks, but Uganda's Christian leaders continued to assume he did.

Diplomats noted that the visit ended hurriedly without the

customary joint communique. In subsequent statements, Ugandan leaders have carefully distanced themselves from Gaddafi's anti-Western rhetoric.

Museveni told reporters Uganda had no intention of fighting other people's battles and Prime Minister Samson Kisekka, speaking in Nairobi, pleaded that Uganda, as host, could not have imposed restrictions on what Gaddafi said or did.

In the month that has passed, occasional shortages of petrol indicate that Libya has provided no large shipments of oil. Diplomats say they have not noticed any appreciable increase in the number of Libyans in Kampala.

The Ilyushin continues to go and come from somewhere in Libya — but those who know what it carries are not telling. (Reuters)

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CSO: 3400/535

## BRIEFS

NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS PLANNED--The Ministry of Internal Affairs is in an advanced stage in the plans to undertake a national registration exercise which shall require every Ugandan citizen above the age of 18 to be registered and obtain a national identity card. This was announced today by the minister of internal affairs, Mr Ssemogerere, when he was making a policy statement of his ministry in the NRC meeting in Kampala. He said the introduction of national identity cards will go a long way to facilitate not only the work of the Immigration Department and police, but shall also be very useful to other government agencies, including the various cadres of the resistance councils and committees. He also announced that the ministry is to revive the chief government chemistry department to regain the authority of analyzing all the manufactured goods, drugs, and water to ascertain their suitability for human consumption and, in the case of drugs, for their compliance with Ugandan laws. On the question of transport in the Uganda Police Force, Mr Ssemogerere announced that the reactivation of the police air wing will commence this year in order to meet urgent transport needs within the country subject to foreign exchange amounting to \$300,000 being available. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Dec 86 EA] /9599

CSO: 3400/564

MUGABE RENEWS CALL FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

MB041202 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1607 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Addis Ababa Dec 3 SAPA--South Africa's "acts of destabilisation" had created a new sense of urgency for economic cooperation and integration in the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] region, the Zimbabwean premier, Mr Robert Mugabe, said here today.

Addressing the fifth summit of the PTA heads of state and government, he said the organisation's hope for economic survival was the integration of the member states economies. "This calls for deliberate action to re-examine our trade flow patterns and to determine the modalities of intensifying and improving the quality of our trade relations," he was quoted as saying by ZIANA, his country's semi-official news agency.

Mr Mugabe said the Frontline States were going through a period of economic pressure and military aggression from South Africa. South Africa continued to "recruit, arm, equip and infiltrate bandits to attack anything of economic significance to independent southern African states."

Mr Mugabe said it was, therefore, important for the PTA states to mobilise their resources and increase intra-regional trade. "There is no doubt that the solution of most of the economic problems in Africa, particularly those associated with economic dependence, lies in increasing trade amongst ourselves, improving transport and communication systems, and among other things, improving productivity in agriculture and industry."

Mr Mugabe said no threats would deter Zimbabwe and other Frontline States from supporting the "liberation struggle" in South Africa. "The complete dismantling of the apartheid system and the institution of equality as well as democratic rights to all South Africans is sine-qua-non for the establishment of peace in southern Africa."

He said the time had come for the international community to increase pressure on Pretoria through the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions. "It is in the strong belief that sanctions are the only peaceful means to exert pressure on South Africa that some of us are committed to the implementation of the commonwealth sanctions package." Mr Mugabe said he was happy that more countries were now prepared to impose sanctions against South Africa and said he hoped they would widen the measures.

THE HERALD CALLS FOR 'SWIFTER AID' FOR MOZAMBIQUE

MB041629 Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 14

[Editorial: "Aid for Maputo"]

[Text] In the House of Assembly in Harare on November 11, the prime minister, Cde [Comrade] Mugabe, warned that if the Frelimo government in Mozambique were defeated by anti-revolutionary forces Zimbabwe would be the next target for those forces.

Cde Mugabe was restating Zimbabwe's unflinching commitment, which is already being demonstrated, in helping Mozambique beat off bandits of the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance.

What was more, he said, if Zimbabwe fell, every other progressive country in southern Africa would become a target for destabilisation by South Africa.

Cde Mugabe could have gone even further and stated that the defeat of progressive countries in this region would also imperil peace and stability in other countries further away from the present area of political conflict--witness reports, which have not been denied, that the cantankerous Boers are contemplating attacks on the West African state of Nigeria.

Thus the key message in Cde Mugabe's speech, which should have registered on the minds of those in the international community who claim to be our all-weather friends, was that assistance of whatever kind must be rallied for Mozambique as a matter of urgency.

In his interview published yesterday the new president of Mozambique, Cde Joaquim Chissano, underscored that same plea when he said his country was hoping to get more support not only from the other Frontline countries but also from those nations which were given a full picture of the problems in the region during the non-aligned summit in Harare in August.

Stated otherwise, what both Cde Mugabe and Cde Chissano are trying to say to the world is that Mozambique is holding the fort not only for its own survival but for all progressive mankind in Africa.

That therefore qualifies it for considerably more and swifter aid than that for the other nations, at this point in time.

It has to be recalled, too, that the Frelimo government inherited a poor country whose infrastructure was further sabotaged at independence by departing skilled Portuguese.

Added to that, bandit activity by the MNR has not only made reconstruction on a large scale well-nigh impossible; the drought, which has resulted in boom and bust economies in many other African countries, has had particularly devastating effects in Mozambique with millions of people threatened by famine.

Yet in spite of all that the late President Machel, and now President Chissano, have stoically held the country together in the face of the formidable forces ranged against both men.

The litmus test for the international community's voiced solidarity with Mozambicans will be the nature of the community's response to the pleas for both food and military assistance.

Of course, help should also be extended to other Frontline States which, together with Mozambique, form a bulwark against apartheid and its concomitant evils.

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CSO: 3400/556

## VOTING PROSPECTS FOR WHITES VIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Nov 86 p 12

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text] Outnumbered by more than 60 to one, whites in Zimbabwe have enjoyed, if that's the right word, representation in Parliament since independence out of all proportion to their numbers.

Now they are having to come to terms with the fact that early next year their privileged position will end.

The constitution which brought independence with it in 1980 reserved 20 seats in the 100-seat House of Assembly for representatives of voters on the white roll which included coloureds and Asians.

In addition 10 of the 40 seats in the Senate were set aside for members chosen by an electoral college of white members of the House of Assembly.

Guarantees were built into the constitution to keep these seats intact for the first seven years of independence, a period which will lapse in April next year.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has made it abundantly plain that the Government will act swiftly then do away with racial representation.

He was outraged when at the first post-independence general election last year, Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, which had suffered a series of setbacks through revolts in its ranks, defections and by-election defeats, regained its position as the main group representing whites with victories in 15 of the 20 constituencies.

He bitterly denounced whites as racists who had turned their backs on reconciliation and warned them they were going to face very hard going.

At the core of his resentment is the person of Mr Smith himself. He is seen by many Zimbabweans, black and white, as the symbol of an era when blacks were regarded as inferior.

Four years ago there was a major revolt in his party when a group of MPs quit, convinced that as long as Mr Smith was leader, it would be impossible to establish a sound working relationship with the governing party.

At one point his party's representation in the House fell to six. But then came the shock result in the 1985 election, brought about as much by the failure of his opponents to get their political act together and, of course, by Mr Smith's astute reading of the anxieties felt by the ordinary white voter under a black government.

In recent months there have been attempts by members of Mr Smith's party to get together with Zanu (PF) to discuss how best some form of minority representation could be continued, given the commitment of the Government to do away with the white seats as such.

But it would appear that Mr Smith's continued presence as leader proved a stumbling block and there was talk at one stage of a move to replace him from within the party.

Nothing came of this and in June this year, a lone member of the Conservative Alliance defected and joined Zanu (PF) to become its first white member of Parliament. This was the same Mr Charles Duke, a little known politician, who had a verbal clash with South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, at a political meeting in the Transvaal a few weeks ago.

Of more significance was the decision last week of Senator Terence Oatt, a former chief executive of the Conservative Alliance to resign from the party because of growing disenchantment with Mr Smith's continued sniping at the Government, especially on his

overseas trips.

Cynics see an element of opportunism in actions like this at this stage of the game.

While it is not known yet how, or even if, Mr Mugabe will make provision for minority interests to be represented in Parliament, there is speculation in political circles that he might opt for a small number of nominated members.

There is also a device in other countries in which representatives of specific areas of major economic interest such as farming, commerce and industry put forward a representative to sit in the legislature.

There has been no recent public debate on these issues in Zimbabwe though in the turmoil which followed the 1985 election results, various ideas were mooted by individuals or groups who dissociated themselves from straight racial representation.

Since the earliest days of independence, Zanu (PF) has attracted white members but their numbers have not been significant.

More may well follow when the white voters roll disappears. But it is probable that most will decide to leave politics to black Zimbabweans.

● There are nearly three million registered black voters on the common roll and 30 000 names on the white roll.

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CSO: 3400/551



## COUNTRY MAY BENEFIT FROM SANCTIONS AFTER DANISH VISIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Nov 86 p 16

[Text]

**HARARE.** — The visit this week of a Danish delegation to Zimbabwe has highlighted the opportunities that sanctions against South Africa have opened up for fruit and vegetable exports to Europe by Zimbabwean producers, the semi-official Ziana news agency reported yesterday.

However, it would appear that Zimbabwe is not in a position to exploit this opportunity adequately at the moment.

Marketing and farming representatives said yesterday that air freight costs were a major factor inhibiting the expansion of exports of horticultural produce. The cost of air freight is affected by the high price of aviation fuel in Zimbabwe.

Because air-freighting fruit and vegetables to Europe is not seen as sufficiently profitable by many producers, there is currently insufficient produce available to meet the demand that the boycotting of produce from South Africa is expected to generate in Europe, according to Mr John Colyer, managing director of Africa Produce Marketing, a new company formed to market horticultural products abroad.

The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, visited Zimbabwe this week at the head of a trade delegation that expressed interest in purchasing fruit from Zimbabwe.

Some purchases are believed to have been agreed upon and feasibility studies would be undertaken to ascertain the quantities of produce that could be imported from Zimbabwe.

Denmark has imposed a total boycott on trade with South Africa. The importation of fruit and vegetables from South Africa has been a prime target for boycotts by countries and pressure groups opposed to South Africa's apartheid policies.

The vice-chairman of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Bill Reed, said horticulture was in its infancy in Zimbabwe and required a lot of support from the government.

He said some of the produce required for overseas markets, such as French beans, were well suited for growing in communal lands.

Anti-South African public pressure was resulting in calls being made for the public to refrain from buying proteas. Efforts were being made to publicise the fact that not all proteas came from South Africa, Mr Chris Donald, the marketing director of Zimflora, said.

## ZCTU PLANS FUND FOR SANCTIONS VICTIMS

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] **THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions has suggested the establishment of a special fund for workers in the event of adverse effects on their jobs when economic sanctions are imposed against South Africa.**

A meeting of the organisation's general council met in Kwekwe at the weekend and discussed, among other things, details of what strategies should be devised by the ZCTU to "cushion workers" directly or indirectly affected when the sanctions are imposed on South Africa.

Reporting on the meeting yesterday, the ZCTU president, Cde Jeffrey Mutandare, said in Harare it had been suggested to set up a "sanctions-unemployment fund", after consultations with the Government and the private sector on the matter.

"If trade with South Africa grinds to a halt or if our routes are blocked," he said, "our industries will be among the most affected in the sub-region and thousands of workers will stand to lose their jobs.

"They (workers) and their dependants will be the first to experience the pain and human suffering caused by job losses."

Cde Mutandare said the ZCTU therefore needed to establish a machinery to alleviate such suffering and, as a matter of "extreme urgency" the labour movement had resolved to set up the fund from which those who would lose their jobs would benefit.

The organisation called for the implementation of a social security scheme to cover categories of unemployed or retired workers.

Cde Mutandare also reported that the ZCTU had dismissed some of its members of staff following the disappearance of several thousand dollars belonging to the organisation.

He said the missing funds totalled \$5400 and the dismissals were agreed upon at the general council meeting in Kwekwe.

Legal proceedings would be instituted, he said, to recover the money.

Meanwhile, the meeting had resolved to streamline the procedure to be followed by the ZCTU in financial transactions with other organisations.

A system would be introduced whereby a requisition would be thoroughly checked and endorsed by the ZCTU trustees and its treasurer and president before a cheque could be issued, Cde Mutandare said.

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CSO: 3400/551

## BILATERAL TRADE WITH DENMARK SET TO INCREASE

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Text]

SUBSTANTIAL two-way trade may result from the visit to Zimbabwe by a seven-man trade delegation that is accompanying the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

Exports of fresh fruit to Denmark are expected to increase following contacts made with local growers and farmers' organisations by one of the businessmen in the delegation.

Another company has just won the tender for the supply of equipment and machinery for the largest silo in Zimbabwe to be built in Bulawayo for the Grain Marketing Board.

Mr Svend Aage Kristensen, buying manager for Nordisk Andelsforbund (NAF) — the purchasing organisation for co-operatives and industries in the Nordic countries of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden — said he was exploring the possibility of importing large quantities of fresh fruit, flowers, vegetables and coffee from Zimbabwe.

NAF would start importing oranges in earnest this year, the manager said.

"We bought 3 000 to 6 000 cases of oranges from here last year and the quality was okay. But we think this can be increased heavily. 25 000 cases would be no problem," said Mr Kristensen.

The company was looking at fruits that could be airfreighted because of the uncertainty surrounding surface transport routes through South Africa.

The company was investigating the possibility of importing peaches, plums, nectarines, cherries, avocado pears and table grapes from Zimbabwe. During the coming season a trial shipment of apples and pears will be sent to Denmark.

"The people I have met have great enthusiasm to export and we are looking for long-lasting connections. We are convinced that in the long run, this is the way to do fruitful business," Mr Kristensen said.

NAF has 67 years experience in the inter-

national food business and the Nordic members have an average market share of 25 percent through 11 000 retail outlets. In 1985, the company imported 119 389 tonnes of fresh fruit and vegetables and is expected to import 125 000 tonnes this year. NAF imported 55 043 tonnes of coffee last year.

Cimbria Unigrain — the largest manufacturer of grain and seed drying, cleaning and storage equipment in Scandinavia — will supply machinery and equipment for the 75 000-tonne silo in Bulawayo starting late next year.

The company equipped the Chegutu and Norton grain silos after winning the tender against stiff international competition.

Area export manager, Mr Henning Roslev Bukh, said that since its inception in 1947, the company had executed many projects in many African countries. Service includes assessment studies, plant specifications, construction, installation and training of local staff.

West Indian Trading Company — with exten-

sive interests in industry, manufacturing, engineering and contracting and trading — had developed a package of rural village based facilities for grinding of grains, recombining of milk, cold storage facilities and the provision of electricity.

Witco-Denmark's general manager of its engineering division, Mr Arne Oxfeldt Jensen, said the company was exploring the possibility of working with international aid agencies to provide these facilities to rural areas. The company is also looking into the possibility of establishing joint ventures primarily in the food processing sector.

The Federation of Danish Industries is also rep-

resented in the tour.

Head of division for the office of projects execution, Mr Jorgen Hansen, said the organisation, which represented 80 to 90 percent of Danish manufacturers, was interested in some of the projects which are being funded by international development agencies.

Mr Hansen said he would also look at Zimbabwe's manufacturing and construction industry to investigate the possibility of co-operating with local partners in the projects that will be carried out here.

Early this year Denmark imposed a total boycott of South Africa and the high-powered trade delegation is seeking alternative sources from Zimbabwe.

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CSO: 3400/551

DANISH MINISTER OPENS UHT MILK PLANT

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 5

[Text]

THE Dairy Marketing Board's new Ultra High Temperature milk plant, built at a cost of \$1.3 million, was officially commissioned by the visiting Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Uffe Elleman-Jensen, in Harare yesterday.

The plant will produce a new milk product which will benefit the producer, retailer and consumer because of its longer life. The funds for the project came from a Danish international aid organisation, Danido.

UHT milk will make the board's operation more competitive because it can now reach a wider market — even export markets — at a lower cost.

Speaking at the commissioning, the general manager of the DMB Cde Kumbirai Katsande, said since independence, the Danish government had offered \$37 million in aid, some of which had gone towards stimulating milk production.

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CSO: 3400/551

## KUSHINGA OPENS AS TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 86 p 8

[Text]

**THE Ministry of Public Construction and National Housing has officially handed over the Kushinga Phikelela Technical College near Marondera to the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare.**

Work on the more than \$1.7 million complex began last year in February with the help of Gardini and Sons. It was originally intended to augment existing accommodation and form the school of stenography, but it has now blossomed into a full technical college.

Receiving the keys of the college on Monday, the acting Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said the Government had committed itself to train Zimbabweans in various skills, as part of its first Five-Year National Development Plan.

He said within this period the ministry wanted to expand the training

base of Kushinga Phikelela.

"We continue to receive requests to train in co-operative management. I have already instructed Kushinga Phikelela to strengthen this department to meet the needs of the Ministry of Co-operatives," he said.

Cde Zvobgo said this effort would be boosted by the help of the Italian government which would also offer training in appropriate technology to back up development projects in the rural areas.

"Textile design appears very much in demand. Zimbabwe is developing silk from silk worm. I will want training to take off here, and Kushinga Phikelela Technical College to facilitate the growth of this art," said Cde Zvobgo.

It was in the light of the increased activities at the college that it would no longer be called the Kushinga Phikelela School of Stenography, but Kushinga Phikelela Technical College.

Cde Zvobgo added that the college could only accommodate 300 students, but could recruit and train more than 800

full-time students. As a rural institution he said it was necessary for it to provide accommodation for both staff and students, if it was to be used to the maximum.

Before handing over the keys, the Minister of Public Construction and National Housing, Cde Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, encouraged both staff and students to work together for the benefit of the country as a whole.

The main entrance of the college leads to a spacious reception foyer giving direct access to the ground and first floors. The administration unit comprising the vice-principal's office, reception, registry and student advisory office, together with a suite of 14 staff offices are on the ground floor.

The library is a double volume structure fitted to accommodate 20 000 books initially with space for additional storage and access from both the ground and first floors.

There is an auditorium which can accommodate 800 students.

## MAZWIKADEI DAM 30 PERCENT COMPLETE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Nov 86 p 28

[Text]

**THE CONSTRUCTION of the Mazwikadei dam in Mashonaland West, Zimbabwe's highest and third largest capacity dam, is now 30% completed and right on schedule.**

The Italian contractors, Cooperation Muratori e Cementisti (CMC), have been on site for the past 18 months, and are working 22-hour shifts on the main dam to meet the target date set of mid-November, before the rainy season begins.

The contractors, in conjunction with the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources & Development and local blasting and construction companies, are continuing operations on the saddle dam and spillway outlet tunnel during the wet months. A very tight schedule is programmed for the following dry season, where an average of 6 000 cubic metres of dam wall must be completed daily, in order for it to be finished by April, 1988.

The main dam is built on the Mukwadzi River, a tributary of the Munyame river, 19km north of Banket. It is expected to hold a capacity of 365 million cubic metres, at a height of 63.4m and a depth of 58m. The wall will be

300m thick, consisting of approximately 2 million cubic metres of clay and shell material.

"So far we have had no shortages of material, but there could be problem with the clay next year," said the project manager for CMC, Mr Roberto Volpe. "another limiting factor is the transportation of sand from the Nyakapupu River, which is 70km away from the site." A quarry will be opened in November, as the blasting of the rock to make way for the dam wall, was not sufficient to provide the 20 000 cubic metres needed for the operation.

The spillway comprises a drop inlet shaft and discharge tunnel excavated in rock leading to a return channel to the river. This tunnel will provide water for the people downstream of the dam in the dry season. The tunnel is 6m in diameter and has been concreted by Tower Construction of Harare.

The saddle dam is located on the left of the main dam and is a zoned earthfilled embankment 15.5m wide and 810m long. An emergency spillway below crest level will be incorporated in case the main dam should overflow. This carries excess water over the left bank of the saddle wall.

Fifteen per cent of the work on the dams is being undertaken by local companies. There are approximately 500 workers on site, with 300 employed by CMC. "We are more than satisfied with the local workers, for both their skills and their productivity," said Mr Volpe. "So far there has been only one serious accident, where a man was killed and another injured by a large rock falling out of a slope after the blasting for the dam wall."

The contract for the \$39 million operation came through in October, 1985. Loan negotiations between the Italian and Zimbabwean governments were only finalised recently, with a US\$17 million soft loan being provided to Zimbabwe on a 20-year grant.

The purpose of the dam is to provide water for the continued irrigation in the lower Munyame River area, and the expansion of irrigation along the Mukwadzi River.

A camp consisting of small brick houses (catering for both singles and families), a restaurant and a store have been built for the 26 Italians who were contracted to Zimbabwe. A club with a swimming pool is in the process of being completed.

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CSO: 3400/553

## RAIL TRAFFIC SLOWS DUE TO SHORTAGE OF LOCOMOTIVES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Text]

**A SERIOUS shortage of railway wagons is affecting the movement of essential bulk rail traffic such as coal, cement, agricultural and industrial materials through Zimbabwe.**

The shortage is due to a present lack of operable locomotives which, in turn, results in long turn-around times for the wagons. Reliable sources this week estimated that some 40% of locomotives are believed to be inoperable at present due to a shortage of essential imported spare parts.

It is also understood that recently South Africa withdrew a number of its diesel locomotives operating here, and that it has not renewed its former contract with the National Railways of Zimbabwe which was leasing the engines.

No official comment was available on these points from the NRZ, although a spokesman said it was generally known that rail transport was in short supply at present.

Various transport and freight spokesmen in Harare and Bulawayo this week confirmed that the rail transport shortage was affecting the whole country. They said it was disrupting coal deliveries needed by the farming and industrial sectors, cement required for housing and general construction, and the carriage of all other bulk materials needed in industry.

Road transport firms are being called upon to try to bridge the rail transport gap. But all available heavy road vehicles are at present being stretched to the limit, said several operators.

Mr F H Allen, managing director of Circle Cement in Harare, agreed that the rail transport short-

age was badly affecting supplies of raw materials needed for its manufacture.

"We need slag from Zisco, coal from Wankie and other materials. Rail deliveries formerly took only two or three days. But since mid-August it has been taking us three to four weeks to get deliveries and so our cement production is affected," he said.

"It is now affecting the whole building industry. We are making and selling what cement we can produce. But the long delays in getting essential materials are slowing down production considerably."

The general manager of the United Portland Cement company in Bulawayo, Mr J H Stobbs, said the shortage of rail wagons was seriously affecting both the manufacture and delivery of cement throughout Zimbabwe and for its exports to Botswana.

Its Colleen Bawn factory, some 150km outside Bulawayo, has its own limestone deposits. But the company has to rail in granulated slag from Zisco, coal from Wankie and gypsum from Harare. It needs 238 rail wagons a week, on average, at Colleen Bawn, and uses its own inwards loaded traffic to send limestone and materials on to its Bulawayo factory.

"But now our rail wagon allocation has been cut down to only 135 wagons a week, so there is not a lot of capacity left over for customer deliveries. We need four trains a day but we are at present getting only three," said Mr Stobbs.

"Our Bulawayo factory is down to only about 75% of production ca-

capacity. Colleen Bawn is still at full production but deliveries are badly affected. However, if customers can bring their own road transport it can provide them with cement. But unfortunately road transport is also now in very short supply because everyone is using it due to the rail wagon shortage."

A large transporter in Harare confirmed this position. "It is well known in the transport industry that there is a big shortage of rail transport now because the NRZ is having diesel locomotive problems and also because spare parts for older locomotives are in drastically short supply," he said.

"The lack of adequate rail transport is affecting the whole country and so there is a very big call on all road transport firms."

A spokesman for Wankie Colliery also confirmed the serious shortage of rail wagons due to the non-availability of some locomotives. This had affected the colliery's ability to supply customers with the coal they required, he said.

"The colliery is maintaining close contact with the NRZ in order to alleviate the situation and is aware that through the railways priority committee the colliery is being allocated as many wagons as possible."

The spokesman urged all customers to unload their coal deliveries as promptly as possible, as that would help to improve the turn-around time of the wagons and make more of them available to the collieries.

It is understood that the next meeting of the railways priority committee to decide on rail wagon allocations will not be held until about November 26.



## BRIEFS

ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM HAMPERED--The Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority, ZESA, has expressed concern over the shortage of foreign currency to buy equipment for the rural electricity expansion program. A spokesman for the authority told ZIANA that the shortage of supplies at ZESA, due to lack of foreign currency, has slowed down the electrification program. ZESA, which normally lays 500 km of line a year, will only lay about 150 km of line because of lack of (?finance). [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 Dec 86 MB] /6091

DONOR AGENCIES BUY MAIZE FOR MOZAMBIQUE--Nearly 100,000 tons of Zimbabwean maize will be (?soon delivered) by donor agencies to drought victims in Mozambique. Australia, Britain, and three international nongovernmental organizations have agreed to buy Zimbabwean grain to aid the starving people in Mozambique's southern provinces which include Gaza, Inhambane, and Niassa. At least 28 percent of Mozambique's 13 million people are (?known to be starving) [words indistinct] and have been heavily victimized by the South African-backed bandits. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Dec 86 MB] /6091

CSO: 3400/556

WHITE FARMER STRESSES POSITIVE SIDE OF BLACK RULE IN ZIMBABWE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Oct 86 p 7

[Article by Tobie Wiese: "You Fear the Black People Unnecessarily"]

[Text] Elder Schalk Viljoen of Zimbabwe had a message this week for the General Synod of the NG Church in Cape Town: "Your fear of black people is unnecessary; they really want to live in reconciliation with you -- that is the experience of the whites of Zimbabwe." Elder Viljoen (58), a son of the late Rev. Flip Viljoen, former moderator of the Transvaal Synod, talked openly with his white co-religionists in a private brotherly conversation at the synod. He told DIE BURGER his story of initial fear of a black majority government, the relationship crisis through which black and white went with the election of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and the eventual reconciliation with each other. Elder Viljoen, a delegate of the Synod of Central Africa, of which he has already been moderator, is a brother of Rev. Dirk Viljoen, scribe [roughly= church council secretary] of the General Synod.

Elder Viljoen went to the then Rhodesia in 1957 as manager of a cattle ranch of 500,000 acres with 23,000 head, and since 1963 he has been the farmer at Mbebi in the Mazowe Valley north of Harare. He is still there today, although the future sometimes looked dark. "Before the election of 1979 we were assured by the intelligence service that Bishop Abel Muzorewa would win. In the days before the election I and my farm workers prayed together every day -- for peace and the opportunity to still be able to pray to God in the future. On the day when the ballot boxes arrived at our place, we literally got up from our knees and went to vote. You can imagine what a severe shock and disillusionment it was for us when Mr Mugabe was elected. We had been told that he was a relentless communist. It was soon clear that my farm workers (there were about 80) had also voted for him. The relationship between was tense. The election outcome brought along a severe conflict for me -- also with the Lord. But in time it became clear to me that the outcome had to be just that way, or else there would have been a bloodbath." And, says Elder Viljoen, things began to return to normal. "From the time he was elected, Prime Minister Mugabe often talked reconciliation between the various groups. We doubted his sincerity and thought he wants to use us as long as he needs us. But over the past six years it has become clear that he meant it. Blacks were quickly appointed to responsible posts, also in the civil service, after the election. It was a difficult adjustment for us to suddenly

everywhere have to go to black people to be helped. We realized only later that it was even a bigger adjustment for them. And today the relationship between white and black is excellent. There is a calm acceptance of each other.

Elder Viljoen says that is exactly makes him ashamed when he thinks back on the past "and that we today get better treatment from them than what they got from us before. When in June I drove off to the Cape -- that was during the conference of Unaligned Countries -- I was stopped at road blocks in Zimbabwe five times. I was each time treated with the greatest respect by the security forces, all blacks. Each time they apologized for the delay and each time they wished me strength for the journey. Then I think back with shame to the days when the security personnel were whites, and blacks were treated rudely, rifles were swung around and bags thrown out..."

As in all countries, says Elder Viljoen, there are also problem areas in Zimbabwe. The fact that the number of workers may not be diminished without consent is a nuisance for the farmers in particular. There is also a chronic shortage of parts for farm equipment, and the prices of what is available are exorbitantly high. Fuel prices are also high, and prices in general rise virtually every month. There is also concern about the standard of education, while a lot has to be paid for private education. "The fact that Zimbabwe is possibly going to become a one-party state officially does not trouble us, for it will actually not make a difference. We regard it in the way that we already have a one-party state."

Elder Viljoen has yet a last message: "Don't think that the blacks cannot govern a country, and that a white skin will safeguard you because you are ostensibly indispensable. We also thought all the time that they cannot get along without us, but that was not true. After the bush war and the election, thousands of black Zimbabweans returned from overseas -- qualified as doctors, veterinarians, attorneys, teachers... We were dumbfounded. And today we can say the country is being governed with competence."

The Viljoen couple have two daughters: Belinda, a student at Potchefstroom University, and Cecile, who lives with her husband, Kobus Ferreira, at Mbebi, where he is the farm manager.

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POSSIBLE SHELL WITHDRAWAL CAUSES CONCERN

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Rumblings Around Shell"]

[Text] Reports over the weekend indicating that Shell's continued activities in South Africa have gotten into serious trouble are alarming, but yet also not surprising. They are alarming because a whole or even only partial withdrawal of Shell -- the largest oil company operating in South Africa -- would have detrimental consequences for the South African economy, even though its assets are taken over by others (most probably as a bargain). In addition, it would leave a few thousand people unemployed, which would cause great hardship for their dependents. The sanction fanatics have time and again demonstrated that they do not care about the suffering and misery which their foolish action would result in. Their hate and blind prejudice against the South African government is too great for that. On the other hand, the reports do not cause surprise because it has become increasingly clear that all foreign countries doing business in South Africa will come under increasing pressure from the country's enemies to withdraw from South Africa.

At the time of this writing there is still uncertainty about what exactly is going on with Shell. While some reports give the impression that Shell is seriously considering disinvestment, others give to understand that Shell will not take such a drastic step, but that it only intends to openly take a more denunciatory stand against the South African government's policy directions in the future. Even if Shell should not give in to the pressure to withdraw, the sanction fanatics have from their point of view still already achieved a certain measure of success. The uncertainty which they have sown about Shell's involvement in South Africa will come in handy in their continued propaganda campaign against the country.

It is too bad that Shell's chief official in South Africa, Mr John Wilson, could not resist the temptation to use the government as a convenient punching bag in order to try to alleviate the pressure from anti-South African groups on his company. It has now almost become a regular habit for businessmen who are connected with international companies to use this strategy whenever they are attacked for their involvement in South Africa. Although nobody claims that conditions in South Africa are perfect, it is still obvious that among these businessmen there is usually little recognition for the many reforms which the government has already implemented or is planning. Moreover, it can get risky for multinational companies to have too much to say about the economic conditions of all the countries where they do business.

## CLOSURE OF BLACK SCHOOLS CALLED SELF-DESTRUCTIVE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Although, according to Mr Sam de Beer, deputy minister of education and cooperation, the attendance of black schools has in general improved a lot since strict security measures were introduced in July and the state of emergency was proclaimed, the disruption in schools continues to be a source of concern. Altogether 33 schools are closed due to the school boycott. Although that is a small number if one takes into consideration that there are more than 7,300 black schools in the country, most of the schools being affected are high schools. The political disturbances in the black community and dissatisfaction about living conditions are at the foundation of the unrest in schools. This is exploited by radicals who recklessly play with the future of young people. In many cases intimidation is used to keep them away from the classrooms. Even children have already been victims of a flaming necklace.

Discipline and order are a necessity in such circumstances, but they should be applied in such a way that they do not play into the hands of the radicals. It is important that the good will of more blacks be won and that parents themselves help on a larger scale to keep their children at school. At the same time urgent attention should be given to the blacks' socio-economic conditions, which in many cases are precarious. The disruption of classes is not going to bring any utopia to the blacks, who already have a big handicap in many spheres. On the contrary, it is self-destructive and is going to have a devastating effect on the careers of thousands of young people. On the other hand, education is an effective means by which a community can free itself from many stumbling blocks. That truth must be brought home to everyone.

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CSO: 3401/20

## BRIEFS

EMIGRATION SURPASSES IMMIGRATION--Pretoria--South Africa already gives up more people to foreign countries than what it can attract from overseas. The net result of immigration and emigration in August of this year shows a loss of 797 people as compared with a loss of 332 in August of last year. Moreover, the Republic shows a loss of 4,935 people in the period from January to August of this year, compared with the gain of 5,622 in the same period of last year, according to figures from the Central Statistics Service. Altogether 32,117 South Africans departed temporarily for foreign countries in August -- 8,505 for business, 23,215 on vacation and 397 for study purposes. At the same time, 53,426 visitors entered the country -- 11,423 for business, 40,349 on vacation and 1,654 to study. The countries which were visited the most by South Africans are Britain, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. Most of the foreign visitors came from Zimbabwe, Botswana and Swaziland. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Oct 86 p 3] 13084

CSO: 3401/20

TUTU CALLS FOR RELEASE OF DETAINED CHILDREN

MB051058 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1016 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Cape Town Dec 5 SAPA--Archbishop Desmond Tutu has called for the release of all children in detention before Christmas.

In a statement issued today, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town called on "all who seek justice in South Africa" to "oppose and reject" the detention of children without trial.

He said the allegations of torture of child detainees were disquieting and "could not be doing this country any good."

"What country detains 11-year-olds because they are a threat to the security of the state?

"We are appalled when we hear that not all of South Africa's military might has been used, and yet children are detained and many of them for several months. This is a crying shame," Archbishop Tutu said.

"We call for the immediate release of all children before Christmas."

He said Christmas was a family occasion and children should enjoy Christmas with their families "in a land that claims to recognise the sanctity of family life," he added.

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CSO: 3400/548



UDF DENIES URGING ATTACKS ON AZAPO MEMBERS

MB041516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1515 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 4, SAPA--The United Democratic Front today denied authorship of a pamphlet, allegedly on a UDF letterhead, calling on UDF supporters to hunt down AZAPO members.

The Azanian People's Organisation challenged the United Democratic Front to deny it issued the pamphlet.

"We in the press this morning made it quite clear that we deny categorically that this was the work of the UDF," Mr Ahzar Cachalia, national treasurer of the UDF, said.

AZAPO's publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, criticised the "omission of the UDF to prove and state categorically that this is not their work and to also come out explicitly and condemn the prevailing internecine political violence."

AZAPO consistently condemned such violence, My Myeza said.

"And we have taken action against members who violate our code of conduct."

Organisations within and outside the country had condemned the attacks, "but the UDF has maintained a deafening silence," Mr Myeza alleged.

"It has ample evidence its affiliates members are responsible for these acts."

The UDF repeatedly made statements condemning violence, Mr Cachalia countered.

Mr Cachalia said the UDF did not want to become involved in a slanging match with AZAPO.

"It does the organisations and the liberation struggle no good."

"It is not the policy of the UDF to get involved in public slanging matches with AZAPO and we are certainly not going to answer the specific allegations in the pamphlet."



The pamphlets, distributed in Soweto this morning, commanded supporters to destroy AZAPO "this reactionary third force" before December 16.

"We would like to believe that the UDF is not responsible for this (pamphlet)," Mr Myeza told a press conference in Johannesburg.

He called for united action, saying AZAPO was prepared to meet the UDF "anywhere, anytime."

My Myeza said AZAPO could not dismiss this pamphlet as being the work of "agents of the system" as in the past.

"And we base this on fact."

AZAPO members had been kidnapped, killed, their homes set alight and rumours abounded that AZAPO was about to be eliminated.

He alleged AZAPO had evidence that some of the people responsible were members of affiliates of the UDF.

If an affiliate did things the UDF disagreed with, the UDF owed it to its members to make its position known, he said.

Parts of the purported statement made it difficult to believe the document was the work of the UDF, Mr Myeza said.

The UDF had no doubt the pamphlets were the work of "agents of apartheid."

"We have no doubt that this is the work of agents of apartheid and it is not coincidental that has come at a time when there is a major move against the UDF executive," Mr Cachalia said.

It also came at a time when the UDF had embarked on a major campaign of united action.

"It is quite clear then that the aim of the pamphlet is to exacerbate conflict in our communities--in fact to promote violence in our communities.

"We call upon our activists in our communities to be vigilant and not allow the actions of agent provocateurs to divert them from their struggle."

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CSO: 3400/548

ANC BLAMES RSA GOVERNMENT FOR ANTI-AZAPO CAMPAIGN

MB051141 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] The ANC has blamed Pretoria for the spate of anti-AZAPO leaflets and graffiti. The leaflets purport to be the work of the ANC, Howard Barrell reports.

[Begin Barrell recording] An ANC statement issued from Lusaka says that on Tuesday and Wednesday nights this week graffiti and leaflets which purport to come from it have appeared in townships around the country. The central message of the false leaflets is that ANC supporters should launch attacks on AZAPO members. The ANC statement, released in Lusaka last night, says: We have never issued such instructions. The ANC calls for forged leaflets, criminal provocations designed to cause divisions among opponents of apartheid. The ANC blames what it terms government dirty tricks for the false pamphlets. [end Barrell recording]

The South African Government's Bureau for Information says it has not yet been informed of the allegations of government involvement.

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CSO: 3400/548

AZASO VOTES TO DROP 'AZANIA' FROM NAME

MB071219 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Dec 86 p 1

[Article by Barney Mthomboti]

[Text] Azania, the controversial name proposed in some quarters for South Africa, has got the boot--by the Azanian Students' Organisation (AZASO).

At its sixth annual conference this week, AZASO voted to change its name to the South African National Students' Congress (SANSCO).

A member said AZASO did not agree with the name Azania. The debate about changing the organisation's name had begun a few years ago when it shifted from black consciousness into the non-racial, "progressive" fold.

AZASO members had been uncomfortable with the name because they knew neither its meaning nor who had chosen it.

At the time, the general feeling was that the organisation should give priority to strengthening its "political content" as a non-racial, progressive organisation.

The conference decided that the academic boycott was an effective means of isolating South Africa, and called for a total boycott.

Two months ago, AZASO members hounded visiting Irish academic Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, causing him to abandon his lectures at the University of Cape Town.

SANSCO committed itself to advancing a people's education in collaboration with the National Education Crisis Committee, which comprised teachers, students and parents.

The conference dismissed the Natal Indaba as "another oppressive tactic."

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CSO: 3400/548

## BRIEFS

UDF'S ANTI-EMERGENCY EFFORT--Cape Town Dec 4 SAPA--The United Democratic Front today launched its "Christmas Against the Emergency" campaign in the Western Cape, focusing on what it said was the plight of the more than 7,000 detainees and their families who were likely to be separated this Christmas. At a press conference called by the Claremont and Observatory UDF area committee, reporters were told the public had become immunised about the spate of detentions. As part of their campaign, large cards with messages of condolences to detainees and their families would be placed in churches in the Western Cape and congregations would be invited to sign them. A competition to raise funds for a Christmas party for children of detainees, as well as a drive for food donations, has also been organised. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2232 GMT 4 Dec 86 MB] /6091

CSO: 3400/548

COMMENTARY REJECTS U.S. CALL FOR TALKS WITH ANC

MB080558 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is becoming increasingly clear that certain Western government interests, particularly in America, are trying to force on South Africa a redefinition of the context in which the ANC should be judged. It amounts to an insistence that the ANC, whether or not it foreswears violence as a political instrument, should be accommodated as a legitimate partner in the political debate on democratic reform. Logically such an accommodation of a movement that by its actions has rejected democracy is a contradiction in terms. In practice it would require South Africa to gamble suicidally with its chances of maintaining the reform program towards a more free and open society. As such it is simply not on.

The latest example of the new thrust in policy comes from a speech last Thursday by America's secretary of state, Mr George Shultz. In the speech Mr Shultz managed almost unnoticed to make virtually a complete reversal of the policy stance he and the State Department had affirmed repeatedly up to about a year ago. Where previously he had praised the unprecedented reforms taking place in South Africa, he now spoke of the need for the government to do something urgently about reform. Where he had previously rejected categorically the use of violence as a political instrument--and his government had refused even to speak to the ANC--he now announced that talks were being held with both the ANC and the PAC to advance, as he put it, the cause of equal rights, democracy and constitutional government. The onus, he implied, was not on those organizations to prove their bona fides in a democratic context but on the South African Government to accept them as they were.

Mr Shultz's government has of course come under tremendous pressure to change its South African policies. But it cannot seriously expect South Africans to accept the scenario it is now evidently prescribing for them. They cannot afford to shrug off ANC violence with ritual criticisms, and conduct their affairs as if that violence has no implications relevant to a democratic debate. They cannot ignore the fact that the ANC has an avowed policy of conducting acts of terrorism and intimidation as an instrument in the furtherance of its political goals.

Only last week the wife of the ANC's chief representative in New York told a university gathering that the ANC made no excuses for employing the technique of necklace murders. Puppets had to resign, said Mrs Susan Mnumzana. Those who did not resign had to face disciplinary measures--the necklace--as traitors deserve. Mr Shultz may find it convenient to ignore such statements, made in his own country, on the ANC's attitude to those who disagree with it politically. South Africans, who would have to live with such effects of an abandonment of democratic principles, cannot ignore them.

Attempts to put pressure on South Africa by portraying the ANC as a legitimate participant--even in its present form--in a democratic debate, are futile.

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CSO: 3400/549

DELEGATE CLAIMS INDABA PERPETUATES APARTHEID

MB051114 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1052 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Durban December 5 SAPA--A coloured leader, Mr Morris Fynn, stormed out of a meeting of the Natal-KwaZulu Indaba in Durban yesterday after a heated clash over "ethnicity." Despite the often stormy debates, this is the first time a delegate has walked out--and it hints at serious unity cracks, even among moderates. Indaba convenors were today deciding what to do about Mr Fynn's action.

Meanwhile, the National Party in Natal was facing its own crisis amid increasing signs that the party has had a severe set-back over its flat rejection of the indaba's constitutional proposals. NP spokesmen were today putting on a brave face over the backlash from controversial condemnation of the proposals last weekend by their provincial leader, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Mr Fynn is leader of the People's Congress Party and also represents five other organisations--the Natal and East Griqualand Farmers Association, the Austerville Ratepayers and Tenants Association, the Dunn Descendants and the Fynn Descendants Association.

Mr Fynn said today he had walked out because he could not be party to a system that "perpetuated apartheid."

"I refer specifically to the second ethnic chamber, which is designed to represent different racial groups and basically is an extension of the tricameral system," he said. "Ostensibly this is said to protect minority rights--but in reality it is just entrenching racialism in the second house." Mr Fynn said he had argued against the second chamber since it was first proposed. "What really upset me is that it is PFP members who have written this racialism into the constitution."

On the NP front, it is reported that although some NP spokesmen conceded the party would be hurt in the short term because of the rejection, the party would recover its position "when the full implications of the proposals are understood." But the NP's opponents are convinced that the party has made a major blunder from which it will not recover easily.

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CSO: 3400/549

INDABA AGREES TO ADJOURN INDEFINITELY

MB051505 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1452 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Durban, Dec 5, SAPA--The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba today unanimously agreed to adjourn indefinitely as it had fulfilled its main objective--the formulation of proposals for a single non-racial legislature for the KwaZulu-Natal region, the indaba's chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, said in a statement today.

He said four more delegates had signed the indaba's constitutional proposals, bringing the total to 28, or 83 per cent of the voting participants.

The proposals are to be presented to the government by Prof Clarence, and the indaba's two co-convenors, Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Dr Frank Martin. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will be invited to join the delegation.

Following the adjournment of the indaba, the chairman and the co-convenors are empowered to form a steering committee drawn from representatives at the indaba.

The committee will then appoint an executive to deal with ongoing indaba matters, including the promotion of the indaba's proposals.

The executive is also empowered to reconvene the indaba and its committees should the need arise.

At its final session this afternoon, the indaba decided that its constitutional proposals would be submitted to the chief minister of KwaZulu, the administrator of Natal and the minister of constitutional development and planning.

The proposals will be accompanied by a chairman's memorandum and any comments on the proposals that delegates wish to make.

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CSO: 3400/549



NEW NUSAS LEADER SEEKS TO MAKE UNIVERSITIES 'DEMOCRATIC'

MB042032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2032 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Dec 4 SAPA--The newly elected president of the National Union of South African Students [NUSAS] today committed the student organisation to changing universities into democratic institutions which represented the broader South African community.

Mr Steven Kromberg, a 26-year-old honours student in African literature from the University of the Witwatersrand [Wits], was elected president at the 64th NUSAS congress which ended in Pietermaritzburg today.

"University administrations are already under great pressure on issues like adherence to the academic boycott and making themselves more accountable to all sections of our society," he said.

"We intend turning this into a major political campaign involving students and staff at universities throughout the country."

He said student and community representation on university decision-making bodies should be improved, entrance criteria needed to be changed and the curricula needed to reflect the realities of South African society.

He said that with the "impressive" Stellenbosch NUSAS local committee leading the way, NUSAS would actively promote itself on Afrikaans campuses in the coming year.

Other people elected to NUSAS are: Miss Viv McMenamin, a UCT [University of Cape Town] economics honours graduate, as projects officer; Mr Peter Cranko, a development planning student from Wits, as the secretary-general; and a Wits final year architecture student, Mr Colin Coleman, will be the new media officer.


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CSO: 3400/549

## NATION'S MUSLIMS DIVIDED ON HOW TO OPPOSE APARTHEID

East Burnham ARABIA in English Oct 86 pp 20, 21

[Article by Gill Marais]

[Text]  A band of young Muslims marches up a street in the Islamic quarter of Woodstock, Cape town. With fists raised and shouting "Amandla!" (the Xhosa word for strength) the youths pass between small, darkened houses, some with candles burning in the windows. It is the time for the weekly Wednesday night's vigil in the struggle against apartheid.

Abdul, a 52-year-old self-made man, is furious. Intense and eloquent, despite only three years of formal education, he is about to rush out and shout at the marchers. His wife pulls him back, a little granddaughter runs to turn out the lights.

**"No discipline"**

"No one is going to push me into political activity," He states emphatically. "There is too much violence and it is against our religion." After the primary allegiance to his faith, Abdul's main concern, like so many of his kind, is in educating his grandchildren. "Things have got out of hand. Why? Because parental discipline is disappearing, and the kids no longer have respect for anything." With his homespun philosophy Abdul is more upset about civil disorder than political activism. He no longer wears his white cap outside the house or mosque, saying: "Too many non-Muslims and ruffians put it on, join peaceful demonstrations, cause trouble, and then our people are blamed." He is against the boycotts that have disrupted schooling. He is vehemently critical of certain black leaders who encourage student riots, but make sure that their own children receive a good education in expensive private, racially-mixed, church schools.

Abdul, having had few advantages in life, recognises his material gains over the past 40 years, and attributes them to his own positive thinking, combined with the government's social amenities. He says: "should this government ever be overthrown and replaced by a black majority rule, who then is going to pay for our sick, or our schooling? If it ever happens, I tell you, I will take my family into the sea!"

In the eyes of the younger generation, Abdul is a man still chained to the past and a sense of inferiority, yet he sees himself as a moderate, and one of the not-so-silent majority in his neighbourhood. His hopes for the future are grounded in negotiation and forgiveness on all sides. At present he is perplexed, for even the one constant in his life, his observance of the ideals of his creed, does not protect him from the changing moods within the Islamic society.

**Joined forces**

Indeed, the Xhosa cry of "Amandla" rings out together with "Allahu Akba" in the rioting. The people of Islam, represented by the Muslim Judicial Council (MJC), have joined forces with the Christian blacks of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and sail in tandem on the current gales of change.

Amongst South Africa's Islamic population of nearly 800,000, 75 per cent are behind the Muslim Judicial Council (MJC), a basically religious body set up in 1975 to reduce friction between the Shafie and Hanafie sects.

### **Marriage of convenience**

Under the banner of dismantling apartheid, the formerly conservative MJC has joined the UDF (United Democratic Front) in a timely marriage of convenience. The UDF, accepted in certain respects as a front for the banned ANC (African National Congress), provides a mouthpiece for many frustrated factions — regardless of colour.

But as one Muslim, a highly-qualified sociologist, explained: "The customs of Islam can differ from the blacks, whose Christianity is often mixed with traditional ancestor worship. Their wants are not always our needs." With this in mind, the relationship of these two organisations is carefully described by the Muslims as an association; not an affiliation. Generally speaking, the Muslims are better educated, live in more prosperous communities, have their own trusts and funds for self-help, and receive financial aid from other Muslim countries. They can afford to give money to the UDF, and, although a minority, are confident that they can achieve a balance of power within that organisation's black majority.

In an interview Sheikh AG Gabier, chairman of the MJC, said: "As far as the Muslims are concerned, our organisation is considered to have the most authority and credibility." I asked him if he supported the school boycotts. "At the moment," he replied, "there are two schools of thought. Even in times of war and revolution children went to school, so supporting boycotts is a difficult decision. In the past the Government was spending around 194 Rand a year on an African child's education, 1400 Rand on a European and approximately 700 Rand on Indians and those of mixed race. Our children can just about make it with the Indians to get into university, and because of limited instruction at school, they have to work twice as hard as Europeans. If boycotts bring results, I am for them. 1985 was undoubtedly a great year in our struggle. It has engendered an awareness unknown in the 60s and 70s. Success though, has had its side effects, and unfortunately we have had a lot of unnecessary drop-outs who normally would have obtained an easy pass."

A different point of view was expressed by one prosperous Muslim who solved the problem of education by sending his gifted children to a private, racially-mixed Catholic school. "Until there are more Muslims educated in political science," he said, "it's ridiculous to think we are

qualified to govern. All this upheaval just deals with the effects, not the causes, of bitterness and discontent. I, as a Muslim, think that only by example, by adhering to spiritual values can people bring about true change within themselves and others."

Change, he added, should be evolution rather than revolution. And, evolution depended on obtaining the best education possible. These are not the views of Rashad. Committed to the radical group of the Qiblah, he claims there are 70 hard core organisers working in cells with nearly 2000 followers. Rashad idealises the Ayatollah Khomeini, agreeing with his principles and methods of revolution. Doctrinal differences with the Shites are dismissed. "They are not as great as one thinks, and at present we in South Africa do not have enough leaders to interpret the Holy Book. Our leaders are not effective enough to head the struggle."

### **Local hero**

Involved in opposing the existing educational system, Rashad was arrested, interrogated, and beaten before being sent to prison for 14 days. It made him a hero among the 1000 students in the local High School. But, Rashad's own dress and outward life-style, his well-furnished house with television and car, are typical of South Africa's prosperous middle-class Muslims.

Nevertheless, unafraid of informers within the Muslim community, and dedicated to the Jihad — "the pivot of Islam that must culminate in revolution" — he says, "I am prepared to die and become a martyr."

When Sheikh Gabier was asked how the MJC views the Qiblah, he answered, "Let me explain. When we speak of the oppressed and the whole struggle, we do not look at it from a totally Islamic point of view. However, amongst us are radicals who feel they are a separate group, and they want a separate identity, a separate solution and a separate interpretation of our religion. Actually, the Qiblah is a very small organisation. They make a lot of noise, but in the final analysis we believe that due to our history and the influence of our religious leaders, the Islamic peoples will listen to us."

Now that the Muslims (2 per cent of South Africa's population) have joined forces with the predominantly black UDF, it remains to be seen how they will fare in the future. Some object to the

possibility of living under a black majority rule, others believe that if a multi-racial society is just, there is no need to fear those who govern

#### **Civil disobedience**

At present, South Africa's Muslims are unrecognised in apartheid's haze of laws. Those of mixed race, Indian, and black Muslims are classified under race, not religion, one more discrimination to be dismantled in the general consensus of civil disobedience

On the subject of violence, Dr Mohamed Momoniat, a member of the Muslim World League said: "Due to the built-in structural violence of apartheid, I uphold violence as a reaction against oppression. If it turns bloody, perhaps we must let it run its course in the hope that it brings a climate for serious negotiation and change. As for instigating violence, I will only uphold this if all communication breaks down. But personally, I don't want the degradation of civil war."

Sheikh Gabier concluded: "We have been given bad publicity overseas. They have concentrated on riots and backlash and violence. I believe there is still a lot of good will. We want peace for our children, to bring an end to this regime, and install sanity. If the government will not negotiate with the real leaders of this country, such as Mandela and others, who represent the grass root desire for change, blood will flow. Being religious people, we Muslims wish to avoid bloodshed. It would take much longer to come together again. South Africa has every ingredient to make it one of the world's richest countries. At the moment our money is worthless. 22,000 African children die each year before the age of two. This is unacceptable. Change must come, but we do not want a Belfast or a Beirut."

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CSO: 3400/550

## UNION RIVALRY FOR MEMBERSHIP INTENSIFIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Nov 86 p 19

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Tension is running high between the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) and other rival unions where competition for membership is threatening to turn ugly, say reports from the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu).

And there are clear indications that the competition now involves non-trade union figures, such as local community councillors and mayors, who may be taking sides in the struggle.

While the latest incident in the battle for membership took place in northern Natal, there are other examples of tension in the Transvaal.

Five Uwusa men were suspended on full pay earlier this year by Jabula Foods at Springs on the East Rand after the alleged killing of a Food and Allied Workers' Union official, who was shot dead on his way to work in June.

Investigations are continuing and an arbitration hearing is scheduled to take place before the end of the year.

In a statement released this week by Mawu's northern Natal branch, the union alleged that its members at Multitube Systems in Isithebe were being intimidated by men claiming to be members of the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa).

Uwusa was formed with the financial help of Inkatha in May this year and is organising in various industries. It is pro-capitalism and anti-sanctions.

Mawu is affiliated to the Congress of SA Trade Unions, established last year on December 1, and whose motto is, "one industry, one union".

Cosatu is in favour of all forms of pressure on South Africa to dismantle apartheid. It has socialist leanings.

Mawu said people had arrived at the Multitube factory in seven vehicles last Thursday at about 2 pm.

"They purported to be Uwusa representatives. They threatened to get their union into the company by force and said they would act against anyone who tried to stop them with their guns which they claimed were in their cars," said Mawu.

"Mawu regards such action as a deliberate attempt by those who are enemies of democracy and peace and who are also agents of division, to intimidate Mawu members in the Isithebe area."

Mawu condemned the presence of the mayor of Sundumbili (a local township in the area) and his deputy who accompanied the alleged intimidators.

Mawu urged councillors in the area and elsewhere to "leave labour issues to trade unionists, in the interest of peace both at the workplace and communities where workers stay".

"Mawu will not fold its arms and let such a situation continue," warned the union.

A spokesman for Multitube in Durban confirmed that a meeting had taken place between Mawu and the company to discuss intimidation.

The company said it had no proof that the incident described had taken place at its Isithebe plant but would condemn any form of intimidation of that nature.

Mr Simon Conco, Uwusa's secretary-general, said: "We deny categorically that we intimidated anyone. We are aware of a disturbance at the factory."

"The mayor of Sundumbili said people were denigrating Zulu leaders and that he himself had been denigrated."

He said there had been several recent instances where Uwusa members were being intimidated by other unions.

He added that at Zincor, workers had been threatened with necklaces if they joined Uwusa and on one Randfontein mine on the West Rand, Uwusa men had been forced out of the mine compound.

COLUMNIST SCOFFS AT GOVERNMENT'S 'INSTANT INDIAN' REPORT

Durban POST NATAL in English 26-29 Nov 86 p 20

[Commentary by Ameen Akhalwaya in "My View" column]

[Text]

POST'S report last week of the Government's creation of "instant Indians" made an instant impact.

I showed the report to a relative — by marriage — who is white, pukka British.

"Because you're cohabiting with my cousin," I told him, "you're an instant Indian."

"In the first instance," he replied, "Cliff Richard, Colin Cowdrey and Englebert Humperdinck and heaven knows who else were born in India. One presumes they were cohabiting with Indian nannies or friends."

"Have you heard of anyone calling Cliff or Cowdrey or Engelbert Indian, instant or otherwise?"

"No," I admitted, "but this is South Africa and that changes the entire complexion of the debate, doesn't it?"

"I'll let you know in an instant," he said as he got up to leave.

I asked him where he was going.

"This is the wit blitz," he said.

"Now you see me, now you don't..."

In an instant, he was gone.

With our Government known for its instant solutions to problems that turn out to be even more problematical in an instant, it's little wonder people blanch, just thinking about them.

I, too, was once a white person. For an instant.

It happened a few years ago when I entered high school. The school wanted my birth certificate.

At the time, my father had just become the first Indian to be given a notice under the Group Areas Act to quit our home in Newlands, a Johannesburg suburb that had been declared white.

I went down to the births registry office in Johannesburg for a copy of my certificate. Lo and behold, it described my race as "European".

For an instant, I was dumbstruck. I turned pale, finding I'd been turned pale in an instant.

I went back to the counter, showed the clerk the certificate and told her there must be a mistake.

Her fair face turned red, she apologised, erased the word "European" and inserted "Indian" over it.

My parents were livid when I related the incident. They said I could have kept the certificate, applied for an identification card, and if I were classified white, they could have rented our home under my name.

I would be their nominee.

"You had it in black and white," they said. "It would have been a white lie, but it's a question of survival."

Today, I see wisdom in their thinking. Why I might have become Eugene Terre'Blanche's neighbour.

Instead, we were blessed with neighbours of all kinds. One was the owner of the corner cafe, a Chinese man. We lost touch with him after we were shunted out to Lenasia.

## Charged

Then, a few years ago, we read about him in the newspapers.

He had been charged under the Immorality Act for consorting with a white Afrikaner woman.

In our country of instant solutions, the good lady had applied for reclassification to Chinese so that she could marry her lover legally.

We haven't heard much about them since, though there are rumours that the couple have either separated or divorced.

If that is so, one wonders what her racial classification would be now.

If she cohabits with a white man now, would he be classified "instant Chinese".

## Marries

If she marries an Afrikaner, would her children be classified "coloured"?

On the extra-parliamentary side, would my Instant Indian cousin-by-marriage be eligible for membership of Azapo or any other black consciousness organisation?

The question is not as dumb as it appears.

Take this incident that happened a few years ago.

A handful of us — who were not classified "Bantu" — were arrested for entering Soweto without a permit.

We had gone into the township to attend a meeting of the black consciousness Writers Association of SA, successor to our banned Union of Black Journalists and predecessor of the Media Workers Association of SA.

We told the security police who questioned us that we were black and did not need a permit to enter a township in our country.

We insisted that that would be our defence in court. The police came well prepared, having presumably gone into our records of applications for identifications and passports.

One of them who gave evidence pointed at me — accused number one — and said he had been keeping watch on who had entered the hall where the meeting had taken place in Orlando.

He said that at a distance, I looked "coloured", but my official classification was "Indian".

Turning to accused number two, he said that from afar she had appeared white, but her official classification was "coloured".

Having good-naturedly ribbed me about my ancestry, my co-accused sniggered and smiled at accused number two, mumbling racial epithets at her.

## Funny

We found it funny. Turning to another accused, the policeman said he was classified white. Everyone, accused and spectators, all fellow journalists, almost turned white with shock.

Here was a white man, whom everyone had presumed to be "coloured", who was a leader and an enthusiastic and hard-

working member of a BC organisation.

We were found not guilty on the grounds that there was not sufficient proof to show we were in Soweto illegally, although we had been arrested in the heart of Soweto outside Orlando Stadium in broad daylight.

Our colleague, meanwhile, remained a member of our union, and his sterling work on its behalf made some of us question the validity of continuing to have black exclusivist organisations.

That incident began to colour my thinking. In an instant, I was no longer sure about anything.

## Recalled

This week, while discussing the Post report with a colleague, he recalled how he had applied for new identification documents after his original one had been stolen.

He was called to the office by the authorities who wanted to see for themselves if he really was "Indian".

In an instant, they decided he was, and that he wasn't some non-Indian who wanted to become an Indian instantly.

He had no problem in being classified, probably because his skin is the colour of coffee with cream. Instant coffee, that is.

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## BRIEFS

WHITES-ONLY POLITICAL PARTY--A new political party for Whites-only, but which will work for direct Black representation in Parliament, will be launched in Heidelberg, Transvaal next week. Mr Ernst du Preez (40), Heidelberg Town Councillor and former mayor and long-time campaigner against pornography, is spearheading the formation of the new party, the Christian Party. He will need 500 signatures, backed with identity documents, before he can apply for registration at the Department of Home Affairs. "The Christian Party will consist of all the good principles of the NP, PFP, CP and HNP," Mr Du Preez told THE CITIZEN yesterday. "We want to include Blacks at all levels of government, but we are also worried about the fact that the Group Areas Act may be scrapped and that our schools will be opened to everyone," he said. "Although we will be a political home for Whites only, we'll associate ourselves with Black, Coloured and Indian political parties and the same ideals and principles," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Nov 86 p 15] /13104

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